



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-89-242
Tuesday
19 December 1989

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-89-242

CONTENTS

19 December 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Article Reviews U.S.-Soviet Malta Meeting [LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 11 Dec]	1
--	---

United States & Canada

Commentary Criticizes Solarz's Taiwan Trip [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 15 Dec] .	2
U.S. Criticized for 'Taiwan Independence' [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 18 Dec]	4
'Cordial, Frank' Talks Between Bush, Envoy [XINHUA]	5
Quayle Discusses Envoy Mission With Reporter [Beijing Radio]	5
Columnist Views Scowcroft Visit, Sino-U.S. Ties [LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 18 Dec] ..	5
U.S. Military Exercises in Pacific Viewed [JIEFANGJUN BAO 11 Dec]	6

Northeast Asia

Agents Watch PRC Student Dissidents in Japan [CNA]	7
Japan To Extradite Plane Hijacker [Beijing International]	8

Near East & South Asia

President Yang Shangkun Continues Mideast Tour	8
Egyptian Trip Previewed [XINHUA]	8
Arrives in Cairo [XINHUA]	8
Mubarak Holds News Conference [XINHUA]	9
Yang, Mubarak Address Banquet [XINHUA]	9
Further on Yang's Banquet Speech [XINHUA]	10
Tour To Foster Trade [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) 19 Dec]	11

Sub-Saharan Africa

Song Ping Meets Equatorial Guinea Delegation [XINHUA]	12
Kenya Considers Inviting Rice Experts [XINHUA]	12
CPC Official Jiang Departs for Zimbabwe, Uganda [XINHUA]	12
Amity Group Visits South Africa [XINHUA]	12
Cameroon Military Group Visits Hebei [HEBEI RIBAO 19 Nov]	13

East Europe

Tan Shaowen Meets With Polish Delegation [Tianjin Radio]	13
Roundup Discusses German Reunification [RENMIN RIBAO 14 Dec]	13

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Wang Zhen Favors 'Exile' of 4,000 Intellectuals [Hong Kong PAI HSING 16 Dec]	16
Article Says Media Supports Jiang Zemin [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Dec]	16
More on Overseas Chinese Congress, Jiang Talk [XINHUA]	17

National People's Congress To Meet 20 Dec	[XINHUA]	18
Scientist Urges Environment for 'All Views'	[XINHUA]	19
Communist Youth League Plenum Ends 16 Dec	[XINHUA]	19
Chen Junsheng Makes Inspection Tour of Poor Areas		20
Visits Anhui	[Hefei Radio]	20
Discusses Planting, Birth Rate	[XINHUA]	20
Visits Two Hubei Counties	[Wuhan Radio]	21
Tian Jiyun Inspects Rural Guizhou 8-12 Dec	[XINHUA]	22
Song Jian Inspects Anhui 5-7 Dec	[Hefei Radio]	22
Article Discusses Journalism Authenticity	[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Dec]	23
Kang Keqing Reaffirms Women's Rights	[XINHUA]	27

Military

Article Urges Crackdown on Economic Crimes	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 23 Nov]	27
--	-------------------------	----

Economic & Agricultural

U.S. Dollar Appreciates Against Renminbi	[XINHUA]	28
Official Says Exchange Rate To Boost Exports	[XINHUA]	29
Economist Says Rectification in 'Crucial Phase'	[XINHUA]	30
Trade Officials Discuss Foreign Businesses	[CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 11 Dec]	31
Economists Ponder Reduced Exports, Effects	[CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 11 Dec]	31
Planning Body Cuts Subsidies To Reduce Deficit	[HONGKONG STANDARD 13 Dec]	34

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Fujian Secretary Addresses Intellectuals Forum	[FUJIAN RIBAO 25 Nov]	35
Jiangsu Capital Hosts Military Region Plenum	[XINHUA RIBAO 26 Nov]	35
Jiangxi Commentator Stresses Moral Education	[JIANGXI RIBAO 21 Nov]	36
Zhejiang Cracks Down on Shoddy Products	[XINHUA]	37
More Zhejiang Farmers Leave Industrial Jobs	[XINHUA]	37

Central-South Region

Guangdong Authorities Mount Hunt for Chai Ling		
[HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) 15 Dec]		38
Guangdong Province Sets Foreign Trade Record	[CHINA DAILY 12 Dec]	38
Guangxi Marks Anniversary of Uprisings	[Nanning Radio]	39
Henan Universities Strengthen Ideological Work	[Zhengzhou Radio]	40
Hubei Military District Holds Party Session	[Wuhan Radio]	40
Hunan City Court Sentences Counterrevolutionaries	[Changsha Radio]	40

Southwest Region

LE FIGARO Interviews Dalai Lama	[9-10 Dec]	41
Tibet Commentary Urges Stabilizing Situation	[Lhasa Radio]	41
Tibet University Students View Reunification	[Lhasa Radio]	42
Tibet Arrests Five Counterrevolutionaries	[Lhasa Radio]	42
Yunnan Sentences Eight for Sabotage	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 20 Nov]	43

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Visits Beijing Coal Miners	[BEIJING RIBAO 27 Nov]	43
Li Ximing Honors Beijing Party Organizers	[XINHUA]	44
Beijing Municipality To Reward Investment Help	[XINHUA]	44
Inner Mongolia Leader Views Economic Situation	[RENMIN RIBAO 4 Dec]	44
Inner Mongolian Industrial Output Increases	[CHINA DAILY 13 Dec]	45
Tan Shaowen Circulates Tianjin Plenum Results	[TIANJIN RIBAO 23 Nov]	45

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Leader Attends Rural Work Conference [Harbin Radio]	46
Jilin Formulates Rural Enterprise Regulation [XINHUA]	47
Jilin Reports Slow Progress in Grain Storage [Changchun Radio]	47
Liaoning's Quan Attends Provincial Plenum [Shenyang Radio]	47
Liaoning Becomes Major Labor Exporter [XINHUA]	48

Northwest Region

Qinghai's Yin Kesheng Discusses Rural Economy [Xining Radio]	49
Qinghai Secretary Addresses Plenum [Xining Radio]	49
Shaanxi CPC Committee Discusses Plenum [SHAANXI RIBAO 26 Nov]	50

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Scholars, Experts Condemn 'Taiwan Independence' [Beijing Radio]	52
---	----

TAIWAN

Japan Urged To Respect Hijacker's 'Basic' Rights [CNA]	53
Pescadores Refugee Camp Remains Open [CNA]	53
Commentary Alleges U.S. Concession to Beijing [Taipei Radio]	53
Talks Open With ROK Trade Group [CNA]	54
Mainland Writer Liu Bingyan Arrives for Visit [Taipei International]	54
Editorial Comments on Bush-Gorbachev Meeting [CHINA POST 7 Dec]	54
Li Huan Opposes Business Group's Mainland Visit [Taipei Radio]	55
Government Eases Restrictions on Mainland Students [Taipei Radio]	55

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

Basic Law Drafting Sessions Continue in Guangzhou	56
Electoral College Plan Revived [HONGKONG STANDARD 15 Dec]	56
Mainland Official Sees Problems [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Dec]	56
Local Reform Demands Rejected [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Dec]	57
Allegiance Oath Proposed [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Dec]	58
Editorial Blasts UK 'Back-Bench' Conservatives [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Dec]	59
Emigration Crisis Seen for Accountants [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Dec]	59

General

Article Reviews U.S.-Soviet Malta Meeting

HK1912043589 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 50, 11 Dec 89 pp 10-11

[Article by Huai Chengbo (2037 2052 3134): "Sidelight on the Mediterranean U.S.-Soviet Summit Meeting"]

[Text] (Special Dispatch from Valletta): As history is about to cross the threshold into the final decade of the 20th century, U.S. President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev, leaders of the two superpowers, held a two-day meeting on board a ship moored off Marsaxlokk Bay in the Mediterranean island nation of Malta.

Consensus and Differences

Superpower summits have always drawn the attention of politicians and the media the world over. The U.S. media circles for one considered this "unofficial meeting" to be no less important than a formal summit in which a couple of agreements are expected to be signed. The reason was that this meeting was held against the backdrop of drastic political changes in Eastern Europe. Gestures made by the two superpowers will have their impact not only on East-West relations but also on the world situation as a whole.

More than 2,400 journalists gathered in Malta to cover the summit. The American press corps was the largest, comprising over 800 people, followed by Japan with over 200. Japan has in recent years emerged as an economic superpower and has been aspiring to become a political superpower. Major Japanese television stations all sent their "picked troops" to cover the event. With their vast number, they were very active on the scene.

During the 2-day summit, Bush and Gorbachev held two rounds of group discussions and one private exchange, lasting nearly 8 hours in all. According to White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater, the talks were conducted in a "down-to-earth, extremely serious, and delicate atmosphere full of self-respect," and no disputes occurred between the two parties. A joint press conference was called at the end of the talks in the afternoon of 3 November, in which Bush and Gorbachev both read out their prepared statements and answered questions.

After the first round of talks, the United States unilaterally briefed the press on the contents of the meeting. It is learned that at the meeting Bush proposed a series of ideas ranging from U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations to the situation in Eastern Europe, while Gorbachev spoke at length on his perestroika reform program to overhaul the Soviet system as well as the targets of reform. Soviet diplomatic spokesman [Gennadiy] Gerasimov expressed dissatisfaction at the American action and approached Fitzwater on the matter.

Observers noted that Bush was using both hard and soft tactics to make Gorbachev concede more in an effort to

secure maximum benefits for "U.S. interests" at a time when Gorbachev was faced with great difficulties at home and abroad. During their talks, Bush urged Gorbachev to take the road of market-economy and carry out "democratic evolution" in the Soviet Union, hinting that only then would the United States consider granting GATT observer status to the Soviet Union. Bush also indicated that the U.S. Government would consider extending most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union once the Soviet legislature passed the emigration law.

Both sides unanimously agreed that a U.S.-Soviet summit would be held in Washington next June, at which time an agreement on the slashing of 50 percent of strategic weapons would most probably be signed. The two sides also expressed the hope that negotiations on conventional forces in Europe and on chemical weapons be sped up.

This meeting has not fundamentally put an end to the pattern of rivalry between the two superpowers. Although the two sides had reached consensus or understanding on many questions, differences still exist, particularly on the question of Central America. According to Gorbachev, these differences were "narrowing."

Lately the United States has been exerting pressure on the Soviet Union in regional conflicts, particularly in Central America. Speaking in diplomatic language, Bush said in the press conference that he had not accused the Soviet Union of lying when it said that it was not responsible for Nicaragua supplying arms to El Salvador, but he flatly accused Nicaragua of lying. Gorbachev said that he was for the political solution of the Central American question and supported "free elections" in Nicaragua.

At the beginning, there were people in the United States who worried that as usual, Gorbachev would make a surprise move at the summit. The U.S. side cudged its brain and made all the necessary preparations. To the disappointment of the media, nothing dramatic happened.

What Kind of Europe Should Be Built

In his broadcast address on the eve of Thanksgiving Day, Bush expressed his hope that Gorbachev would join him in his efforts to end the Cold War once and for all. He said at a press conference that both he and Gorbachev believed that "the world has entered another era, leaving the Cold War behind," and that the Soviet Union would never wage a "hot war" against the United States.

The meeting between Bush and Gorbachev in Malta in the southernmost corner of Europe has its symbolic significance. In the course of the 40 years and more after the war, Europe has always been the focal point of contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers. On this continent which had suffered the devastation of two world wars this century, the United States and the Soviet Union each has a military bloc under its control. Daggers drawn, they have been locked in a Cold

War all these years. Both sides have deployed massive forces and the most modern and sophisticated weapons in their forward positions. These include nuclear missiles which, once launched, will reduce Europe to scorched earth. Over the years, the people of Europe have been appealing for an end to this state of living with fear and trepidation. What kind of Europe should be built then?

Out of their own interests, the United States and the Soviet Union each has its own plan for Europe. Gorbachev proposed the concept of a "European house" which extends from the Urals to the Atlantic. Bush, however, countered by favoring an "integrated and free Europe" based on Western values where there is free access. Answering a Chinese journalist at a press conference held on the eve of the Malta summit, leading American affairs expert of the Soviet Union Arbatov said that there were "many similarities" between the ideas of "a European house" and "an integrated and free Europe." However, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held that this concept of Gorbachev's was aimed at establishing "political hegemony" in Europe.

Gorbachev indicated at the press conference that he supported the idea of "the two military blocs eventually merging into a politico-military bloc" and ultimately becoming a "political alliance." Many European countries worried that this kind of diplomatic contacts over their heads might turn the Malta summit into yet another Yalta Conference. However, the time when superpowers can decide the fate of other countries is gone forever. In the struggle waged by people the world over to establish a new international political and economic order, the people of Europe will definitely be able to find a way of establishing a new Europe that is free from the domination of superpower hegemony and where there is peaceful coexistence.

The Treacherous Mediterranean Sea

The choice of Malta, which holds the strategic point of the Mediterranean, as the location of the U.S.-Soviet summit also has its symbolic significance. As the southern wing of Europe, the Mediterranean Sea forms part of the strategy of U.S.-Soviet contention for Europe. Both countries usually have about 20 naval vessels deployed in the Mediterranean Sea. What is most ironic is that the two-day summit between Bush and Gorbachev was originally scheduled to take place on the Soviet warship "Slava" and on the "USS Belknap." Because of the inclement weather in the Mediterranean, the talks had to be transferred to the berthed Soviet cruise liner Maxim Gorkiy, the sea at Marsaxlokk Bay being too rough for the two leaders to reach the "Slava" by motor launch. A Maltese friend said half-jokingly to a Chinese journalist that this could well be a sign of protest against the superpowers who were stirring up troubles in the Mediterranean.

Malta is a small, independent, and nonaligned nation. Its ports are off-limits to nuclear warships. This stance,

approved by the parliament, has become a national policy which is above party disputes.

The Soviet warship "Slava" is 615 feet long and has a displacement of 12,500 tons, whereas the "USS Belknap" is 547 feet long and has a displacement of 8,750 tons. Both ships have nuclear-carrying capacity. The "Belknap" had a collision with the aircraft carrier "USS Kennedy" off Sicily some years ago, causing quite a number of casualties. What is particularly horrifying is that the subsequent fire nearly threatened the nuclear warheads. At that time, the U.S. Navy even issued a special warning.

After the U.S. and Soviet Governments decided to hold their summit on warships off Mal'ta, the Maltese Government conveyed its anti-nuclear stance to the superpowers. The United States and the Soviet Union had no choice but respect its stance.

In his visit to Rome last month, Gorbachev expressed his wish that the United States and the Soviet Union reduce their military presence in the Mediterranean. In his meeting with Maltese Prime Minister Edward Adami on his arrival at Valletta in the evening of 1 December, he expressed his support for the Maltese proposal to establish a Mediterranean peace zone.

Bush indicated that during their talks Gorbachev had suggested that both sides reduce their military presence in the Mediterranean. However, he made it clear that he did not subscribe to this proposal.

United States & Canada

Commentary Criticizes Solarz's Taiwan Trip

HK1912052189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 15 Dec 89 p 5

["Commentary" by staff reporter Tao Shian (7118 0013 1344): "What Is the Purpose of Solarz's Visit to Taiwan"]

[Text] The elections of the three types of public office holders in Taiwan eventually concluded after undergoing some storms and strife. Mr [Stephen] Solarz, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives, who led a delegation to supervise the elections, also left Taipei.

Solarz arrived in Taipei on the evening of 30 November and immediately met with some leading members of the Democratic Progressive Party and the Kuomintang in spite of the fatigue caused by the time difference and the long journey. He also gave an admonitory talk [xun dao 6064 1418] to the authorities concerned about some points related to the elections. On 2 December, Solarz and his entourage inspected the vote calculation center in Taipei City. Then he left Taiwan for home on 3 December.

For what purpose did Solarz make such a hasty trip to Taiwan? Why did he have interest in rushing to Taiwan and joining in the fun? It is not hard to find the answer if we carefully observe what he said and did in Taiwan.

Solarz assumed a seemingly impartial attitude as soon as he arrived in Taiwan. When reporters asked him to comment on "Taiwan's independence," he said that this should be decided by the Taiwanese people on their own, and he was not in a position to make any forecast, but he was full of confidence in Taiwan.

However, his true intention was exposed shortly after that. On 2 December, Solarz said in an interview that if Taiwan practices democracy and encounters a turbulent situation, the United States will take action, such as sending troops, to assist Taiwan. He also indicated that the more democratic Taiwan's politics are, the easier it will be for Taiwan to seek the affirmation of the American people, who will thus be willing to offer assistance to ensure Taiwan's political stability. Here, he simply assumed the airs of a savior.

At the press conference to announce his statement before finishing his visit to Taiwan, Solarz still expressed discontent with the existence of "political taboos" in Taiwan and complained that "political prisoners were deprived of the right to run for public offices." He asked the Taiwan authorities to lift the "political bans" so as to truly and thoroughly realize the American-style democracy as he wished. The "political taboo" mentioned by Solarz was in fact "Taiwan's independence." It seemed to Solarz that the Taiwan authorities had not done enough to connive at the activities of people who advocated "Taiwan's independence," and he was still greatly discontented with the rules that restrained the advocates of "Taiwan's independence" from running for public offices. So he called for the realization of the so-called "real democracy." This was evidenced by the following facts:

On 20 July, Solarz made public a "Taiwan Investigation Report" under his supervision and announced that nearly 90 percent of the Taiwanese residents in the United States supported "Taiwan's independence." As a matter of fact, Solarz sent out 12,000 questionnaires according an elaborate list of respondents that he worked out in light of the namelist provided by a community group in the United States which had shown a clear-cut political attitude inclined to "Taiwan's independence." Of the 4,500 effective questionnaires returned to him, 3,000 supported "Taiwan's independence." There are some 300,000 Taiwanese residents in the United States, and there are more than 1.1 billion Chinese people on both sides of the strait. How could Solarz conduct such an obviously biased sample survey with members of a pro-"independence" organization as main respondents? Moreover, as some people of insight in Taiwan pointed out, most of those 3,000 people who agreed with "Taiwan's independence" have achieved U.S. citizenship, and they were Americans in terms of law. How could they be entitled to interfere in China's internal affairs?

Solarz was not content with merely supporting the activities for "Taiwan's independence" inside the United States; he also tried to make a show of strength for the candidates who had shown their inclination to "independence" inside Taiwan. On 15 November, he organized a hearing on Taiwan's elections in the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. The four people invited to give testimony all took the position of supporting and sympathizing with "Taiwan's independence." Public opinion in Taiwan pointed out the lack of objectiveness and impartiality in such a hearing, and this was self-evident.

With Solarz summoning the storm and the overseas advocates of "Taiwan's independence" churning the waves, the advocates of "independence" inside Taiwan also made a great noise. Some candidates who included "independence" in their campaign platforms openly organized the "New State Alliance." They took the so-called "new state" and "new constitution" as the main subject in their campaign activities. The "Draft Basic Law for the Republic of Taiwan" and the "Draft Constitution of the Republic of Taiwan" were published by some Taiwan newspapers.

The idea about "Taiwan's independence" is not only unacceptable to the people in various strata of Taiwan and the overseas Chinese, but is also intolerable to the people on the mainland and to the PRC government. All relevant events have of course evoked serious concern among the compatriots on both sides of the strait. In order to safeguard the interests of the motherland and to guarantee the well-being of the people in Taiwan, they demanded that the activities of those who advocated "Taiwan's independence" in an attempt to split China be checked. Those who fought for or sympathized with "Taiwan's independence" thought that they could do whatever they liked with the support of some foreigners, and this was indeed a ridiculous and dangerous idea.

Solarz has put up sufficient performances in meddling in Taiwan's affairs and supporting the activities of splitting China. It was precisely the activities for "Taiwan's independence" supported by Solarz that caused unrest in Taiwan and disrupted and delayed the process of our country's peaceful reunification. Solarz tried to act as a "guardian" of Taiwan's peace and tranquillity, but this was merely a gross deception. If the Taiwan authorities had any national self-esteem, they should have exposed and condemned what Solarz said and did. However, they still treated Solarz as an honorable guest and showed high respect for him, and even invited him to supervise the elections. This was indeed an insult to all the compatriots.

The Chinese people have backbone. When facing this foreigner with powerful backing, some people in Taiwan still dared to shout: "This is our own business, and no foreigner has the right to meddle in it." Some people even asked Solarz: Since there is democracy in the United States, are people allowed to overthrow the U.S.

Government? Can various states claim their independence? Can Hawaii be separated from the United States and become independent? Are people allowed to express ideas and take actions for splitting the United States? Are people in other countries allowed to meddle in the affairs of the United States? Solarz did not utter a single word about all this and lacked the courage to answer these questions. His words and deeds of supporting "Taiwan's independence" have seriously hurt the feelings of the Chinese people. The Chinese people will never allow any external force to meddle in their internal affairs and to carry out activities of splitting China. Mr Solarz should realize this and mind his own business.

U.S. Criticized for 'Taiwan Independence'

HK1912083789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 18 Dec 89 p 5

[Speech by Miao Qun (4924 5028), deputy director and chief editor of TONGYI LUNTAN (United Front), delivered at a forum on the situation in Taiwan: "Rampant Activities of 'Taiwan Independence' Will Lead to Disaster"]

[Text] Lin Yee-hsiung, former member of Taiwan's Legislative Yuan, who spent 4 years in the United States, suddenly returned to Taipei on 5 November. On the second day, he presented his "Draft Basic Law for the 'Taiwan Republic'" in the INDEPENDENT EVENING POST. This draft did not introduce anything new but peddled the same "old stuff" from Western countries. Lin wildly urged a change in the "structure of the state." Meanwhile, 32 members of the "new trend system" of the Taiwan Democratic Progress Party who ran for election established a "New State League" on 6 November. Flaunting the banner of establishing "a state of Taiwan, Switzerland of the East," they openly proposed an "independent sovereignty of Taiwan" and that "Taiwan and China recognize each other." They also called for drafting a "new constitution," electing a "new congress," and establishing a "new country." It was surprising that these things that split the country and nation could appear on television and in newspapers, which are under the strict control of the Taiwan authorities. Moreover, there are no indications that any measures have been taken to check this tendency.

As everyone knows, the emergence of "Taiwan independence" is the outcome of the imperialist policy toward Taiwan. For a long time, the anti-Chinese forces in the United States and Japan have attempted to split China, encroach on Taiwan, and enslave the Taiwan people. The emergence of "Taiwan independence" on the stage is closely related to the "elastic diplomacy," "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," and anti-communist and no reconciliation pursued by the Taiwan authorities. The rampant activities of "Taiwan independence" are bound to attract the attention of the people across the strait. Naturally, they have evoked strong opposition and condemnation. The editorial department of TONGYI LUNTAN has received many letters from readers,

expressing their deep hatred and condemnation of the perverse acts of "Taiwan independence" in splitting the country and the Chinese nation. They say that the rampant activities of "Taiwan independence" will undermine the stability of the island, hinder the normal development of relations between both sides of the strait, and harm the great cause of China's reunification.

The emergence of a thing has its internal factor and external environment. "Taiwan independence" also has its social foundation and international background.

"Taiwan independence" is a monster of separatism that came into being following World War II. In 1951, Liao Wen-yi established the Taiwan "Democratic Independent Party" in Tokyo. In 1964, Peng Ming-min and his followers drafted the "Declaration of Taiwan Independence," advocating the theory of "self-determination by inhabitants" and "establishing a new, independent country." At that time, the KMT authorities adopted stern and tough measures against "Taiwan independence" and meted out punishments according to law for speeches and acts advertising "Taiwan independence." Consequently, no progress was made in "Taiwan independence" as it was illegal and its influence was limited on the island. Prior to the mid-1960's, the organizations and activities of "Taiwan independence" were focused in Japan. In the 1970's, the headquarters of the Alliance of Taiwan Independence, that is, the center of the global activities of "Taiwan independence," was set up in the United States. The "double track" change in U.S. policy toward China stimulated the activities of "Taiwan independence."

Li Teng-hui's assumption of the office of KMT chairman and "president" was followed by a KMT reorganization and "structural" changes in party and government organs. Along with the political transition from autocracy characterized by an "anti-communist and martial law structure" to "incomplete democratic politics," the "Taiwan independence" elements inside and outside the island joined forces and made full use of the transition to make public and "legalize" their political proposal of "Taiwan independence."

On 16 November 1988, the "General Society of Taiwan Political Victims" sponsored the "peaceful transformation drive of a new country of Taiwan" on the island by staging demonstrations on 46 occasions and delivering 36 speeches in 40 days. Their purpose and declaration were: Establish a "new country," "new constitution," "new system," "new congress," "new government," "new society," and "new culture and environment."

On 8 December 1988, through the motion proposed by Hsi Kun and 40 other "members," the Taiwan "Provincial Parliament" requested the division of the Taiwan region into "an administrative region consisting of five provinces and two cities." The "five provinces and two cities" were actually an embryonic form of a "Taiwan state." Unexpectedly, this absurd motion was adopted by the Taiwan "Provincial Parliament."

To seek the so-called "status of international sovereignty" and "diplomatic breakthrough," the Taiwan authorities stepped up pursuing their "elastic diplomacy" and "dual recognition," regardless of the fundamental interests of the nation and the future of the motherland's peaceful reunification. Taiwan granted huge loans of \$50 million, \$210 million, and \$10 million respectively to Grenada, Liberia, and Belize in an attempt to create "two Chinas." Some ringleaders of "Taiwan independence" say that the KMT's "two Chinas" policy is tantamount to "Taiwan independence." This move has exerted an adverse influence, interfering with the views of the Taiwan people and encouraging the tendency of "Taiwan independence."

Kao Tien-shu, member of Taiwan's Political Affairs Committee, proposed to the whole world, "We should exercise rule after drawing a boundary line," since "we are China and the mainland is China as well." The Taiwan authorities have also focused their attention on intergovernmental organizations in an attempt to "return to the international community" and obtain independent sovereignty and international dignity. This plot to internationalize the Taiwan issue cannot but arouse the vigilance of the Chinese people.

Viewed from the international background, certain anti-Chinese forces in the United States and Japan are the backstage plotters and mainstays of "Taiwan independence."

The American figures who concocted the "Taiwan Relations Act" actually regard Taiwan as an independent political entity. They have asserted that Taiwan "should become a free, independent country ruled by Taiwan people," regarding Taiwan as "a never sinking aircraft carrier" on the Pacific front. In turn, the Taiwan authorities consider the United States their political and economic backer and protective umbrella. Moreover, some pro-Taiwan forces in Japan have tried by every means to support "Taiwan independence." Some even intend to draft a "Taiwan relations act" to protect their vested interests and obstruct China's reunification.

To sum up, we can clearly see that the activities of "Taiwan independence" have been running rampant on the island in the past year, to an extent not seen since the KMT withdrew to Taiwan 40 years ago. The new leaders of the KMT have gone too far on the road of splittism.

We hope that the Taiwan authorities will get a clear understanding of the situation, change their course, withdraw from the imminent disaster, take the interests of the country and nation into account, and adopt a stand against "Taiwan independence." Those playing with the fire of "Taiwan independence" will eventually burn themselves. Apart from creating endless turmoil on the island, this will benefit the imperialists in the long run. If this happens, the bright future of China's peaceful reunification will be ruined. The 1.1 billion people across the strait will never allow this to happen.

'Cordial, Frank' Talks Between Bush, Envoy

OW1912095889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0835 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Washington, December 18 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush and the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, Zhu Qizhen, had a cordial and frank conversation over bilateral relations between the two countries today.

This took place as the Chinese envoy presented his credentials to the president. Also present for the occasion was the assistant to the president for national security affairs, Brent Scowcroft.

Zhu, who arrived in Washington on October 20, had previously presented a transcript of his credentials to U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger on October 25.

The ambassador held two receptions earlier this month, which were attended respectively by more than 400 people including senior U.S. officials and prominent figures in various fields as well as representatives of Chinese residents.

Quayle Discusses Envoy Mission With Reporter

OW1912085489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0300 GMT 19 Dec 89

[By station's Washington correspondent Chen Delong]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, in an interview with this reporter yesterday, stated that it was a right decision that President Bush had sent envoys to China to brief Chinese leaders on his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Malta and to seek ways to improve relations with China, which would eventually be understood by the American people and its allies.

Quayle said that he believed no one should ever ignore China that has a population of 1 billion, and that it was for this very reason that President Bush wanted to improve relations between the two countries.

Quayle held: To achieve the goal, it is necessary to have a dialogue with China, which was why Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger went to China.

Columnist Views Scowcroft Visit, Sino-U.S. Ties

HK1912032889 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No. 51, 18 Dec 89 p 1

["Letter From Beijing" by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "Sino-U.S. Relations Will Eventually Improve"]

[Text] My dear elder brother,

Last weekend, a noticeable favorable turn took place in Sino-U.S. relations since last June. An important sign

indicating such favorable turn was that Scowcroft, special envoy of the U.S. President and assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, visited Beijing on 9-10 December.

As I have observed, the public in Beijing paid attention to and discussed with interest the visit of the American guests.

It was very natural. After the Chinese government stopped the turmoil and quelled the rebellion, Sino-U.S. relations have been covered with black clouds. This must not be attributed to the Chinese side. On the contrary, this must be attributed to the so-called sanctions taken by the United States against China. China has never done any disservice to the United States. It is truly a victim. Just as Deng Xiaoping pointed out when he met with Nixon, to change such unpleasant situation in Sino-U.S. relations, the United States must take the initiative. Only the United States can do so. Now, the United States sent a special envoy of the President to China. Of course, this matter arrested people's attention.

As a special envoy of the President, Scowcroft came to China to report to the Chinese the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting held in Malta not long ago and to exchange views on bilateral relations. In his speech delivered at a welcoming banquet hosted by Foreign Minister Qian, this special envoy said: "We come here today to inject new driving force and vitality into our bilateral relations, and to seek a new field of unanimity of both sides—economy, politics and strategy. We come here to reduce negative impacts on our relations." Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger and others also came with him to China.

The itinerary of Scowcroft's visit to Beijing was fully arranged. He arrived in Beijing at 1400 on 9 December. On the afternoon of the same day, he held a 2-hour talk with Foreign Minister Qian. After the welcoming banquet, he again held a talk on a smaller scale with Foreign Minister Qian on important matters of common concern. On the morning of 10 December, he met with Chinese leaders at two separate meetings. He successively met with Li Peng and Jiang Zemin. At 1100, Deng Xiaoping, who has retired, also met with him.

Scowcroft brought President Bush's clear messages on Sino-U.S. relations to these talks and meetings. While meeting with Jiang Zemin, he said: President Bush has attached great importance to U.S.-China relations. The President hopes that U.S.-China relations will be put on the positive track, and get rid of the negative track of the past few months.

The Chinese leaders hoped that his visit would be helpful to improving Sino-U.S. relations, and become a new beginning for the improvement of their bilateral relations. When Deng Xiaoping met Scowcroft, he said immediately: "Your action is an important action. Its significance is that although some disputes, problems of this or that kind, and differences of opinion have existed

between China and the United States, Sino-U.S. relations will eventually improve. This is needed by peace and stability of the world."

Despite storm and stress, Sino-U.S. relations can still advance. This fully shows that they are full of vitality. Although there are important differences of opinion between China and the United States, they cannot obliterate the important common interests of the two countries. As long as both sides exert their concerted efforts, it is completely possible for them to maintain their common interests while respectively sticking to their own stand.

Just as General Secretary Jiang Zemin stressed when he was meeting with Scowcroft: We are working respectively for the interests of our own countries. Both China and the United States must seek their own common ground, and develop their friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. As long as both sides can do so sincerely, the prospects of our cooperation are bright.

According to sources here, Sino-U.S. relations returning again to the track of positive development at an earliest date is a common desire of both sides. The visit of the U.S. President's special envoy to Beijing has become a new starting point in Sino-U.S. relations. This conforms with the interests of China and the United States. I believe that this is good news on the eve of Christmas.

[Signed] Bao Xin
[Dated] 10 December

U.S. Military Exercises in Pacific Viewed

HK1912095689 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 11 Dec 89 p 3

[Article by Yao Min (1202 3787): "Behind the Gunpowder Smoke of U.S. Military Exercises in the Pacific"]

[Text] The large-scale series of military exercises "Pacific '89" conducted by the U.S. military forces concluded nearly 1 month ago. However, international observers are still studying the military exercises in depth. The United States openly announced that the military exercises were designed "to train the capacity of commanding, controlling, and using the military forces and the capacity of support in the rear." But a serious officer of the U.S. Navy said: "The exercises are to test the capacity of performing the basic combat duties in a larger sphere that has not been tried in the past decades." When the international situation is getting more relaxed, what was the real purpose of the U.S. large-scale military exercises in the Pacific? It is not hard for people to find the answer by seeing through the smoke of gunpowder in the military exercises.

First, the United States wanted to show its military muscle through the exercises and to support the "transcending containment" strategy (chao yue e zhi 6389

6390 6666 0455] of the Bush administration. The commentaries of some foreign journals said: Early this year, the Bush administration dished out the "transcending containment" strategy in an attempt to strengthen peaceful infiltration and assume the "soft offensive" against the socialist countries. However, the United States will never give up its strategic principle of "backing up its strategy with actual military strength." The recent military exercises began in late July and ended in early November. In the period of more than 3 months, the United States and its allies carried out more than 10 sub-exercises in the sphere from the west coast of the United States in the east to the Korea Strait and the Gulf of Thailand in the west and from the Bering Sea in the north to Australia in the south. More than 200,000 troops successively participated in these exercises, which also involved more than 1,000 planes and more than 300 ships (including four aircraft-leading flotillas). The exercises included "all combat operations in modern conventional warfare." The long time, the large scale, and the wide scope of the exercises were all unprecedented after the end of World War II. It was obvious that the United States tried to fully demonstrate its military muscle through such exercises and to support Bush's "transcending containment" strategy.

Second, the United States tried to strengthen its "alliance relations" with the allies in the Pacific region. Observers pointed out that after World War II, the United States won a relatively stable position as the leader in the West through NATO, but its relations with the allies in the East were relatively loose. In particular, in recent years, anti-U.S. sentiments surged among the people in Japan and South Korea. There is also a crisis in the future of the military bases in the Philippines. All this seriously affected the U.S. influence in these areas. With the coming of the "Pacific century," the Pacific region will have a more and more important bearing on the U.S. interests. According to Admiral Laiangsi [5490 2491 2448], former commander of the Pacific Fleet of the U.S. Navy, by 1986, the volume of U.S. trade with the Pacific region had far exceeded the total volume of U.S. trade with all other regions in the world. Some observers pointed out that the United States held joint exercises separately with Canada, Australia, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand with all "campaigns," big or small, being organized and commanded by the U.S. Pacific Headquarters, and its purpose was to "strengthen relations with the allies" and form a kind of "strength similar to NATO" in the Asia-Pacific region, thus paving the way for the United States to further meddle in the affairs in this region.

Third, the United States tried to test its strategy against the Soviet Union and continued to seek military superiority in the Asia-Pacific region. Although the large-scale military exercises of the U.S. military forces covered a wide scope, the main operations were still carried out in Japan, South Korea, and the Sea of Japan. Some foreign journals commented on this and said: "The exercises faithfully followed the U.S. strategy against the Soviet

Union and especially the ocean-based strategy." The United States tried to maintain its "Pacific Multinational Strategy," strengthen the commanding system and the combat capacity for joint operations, and exert pressure on the Soviet Union and its surrounding countries in the Far East so as to contain the transfer of the Soviet military forces to Europe. This shows that even when U.S.-Soviet relations are easing up, the United States will still never give up its efforts for military rivalry.

Northeast Asia

Agents Watch PRC Student Dissidents in Japan
*OW1512124589 Taipei CNA in English 1022 GMT
15 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 15 (CNA)—Communist China has dispatched more than 20 special agents and cadres to Tokyo to look into the growing anti-Peking pro-democracy activities here.

Reliable Japanese sources said Friday that the agents began to arrive in Tokyo last week. They were mainly from the Communist Chinese Ministry of State Security, Foreign Ministry and State Education Commission.

They, the sources said, had held meetings at the Red Chinese Embassy in Tokyo to discuss how to prevent mainland Chinese students from attending Saturday's inaugural meeting of the Japan chapter of the Paris-based Federation for Democracy in China [FDC].

They had reportedly told mainland Chinese students that those who had taken part in last May and June's pro-democracy demonstrations in Japan could be pardoned, but those who attend the Dec. 16 meeting of the FDC "would not be tolerated."

FDC Vice Chairman Wuer Kaisi and Secretary-General Wan Jun-nan were busy in the past few days meeting the Japanese news media and human-rights groups to denounce the Peking regime for its tyrannical rule on the Chinese mainland.

Red China had asked Japan to refuse Wuer Kaisi and Wan Jun-nan entry into Japan. But the request was ignored by the Tokyo government.

Peking's agents are believed unlikely to use force against the exiled pro-democracy leaders on a foreign land, Japanese sources said.

The pro-democracy leaders, however, are under protection, the sources said.

Japan To Extradite Plane Hijacker*OW1912093289 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan
1500 GMT 17 Dec 89*

[Text] The Japanese Government decided on 16 December to extradite, according to relevant laws, the criminal who hijacked an airliner of the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

A Boeing 747 passenger plane flying from Beijing to New York was hijacked and forced to land at Japan's Fukuoka Airport on the afternoon of 16 December. The Japanese Government set up a task force to handle the hijacking incident. After a government meeting on the incident, Ishihara, Japan's deputy chief of cabinet secretary, announced that the Japanese Government will return the hijacked plane and passengers to China as soon as investigation of the incident is completed.

Near East & South Asia**President Yang Shangkun Continues Mideast Tour****Egyptian Trip Previewed***OW1812125089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1238 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[Text] Cairo, December 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official goodwill visit to Egypt.

This is Yang's first trip to Egypt since he became China's head of state last year. It is a trip of great importance in strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt.

During his stay in Cairo, the Chinese president will hold talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

He will also attend a ceremony to inaugurate the Cairo International Conference Center, which has been constructed with Chinese aid.

Egypt is one of the first countries in the world to recognize the People's Republic of China. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in 1956.

Late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited Egypt three times from 1963 to 1965. In 1986, Li Xiannian, then-president of China, visited Egypt and laid the foundation stone for the projected Cairo International Conference Center.

Mubarak visited China as vice-president in 1976 and 1980 and as president in 1983. Through the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries, mutual understanding has been deepened and bilateral cooperation further boosted.

In the international arena, China and Egypt share similar or identical views on many issues. Both of them advocate the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

China supports Egypt's efforts to settle the Middle East problem and its call for convening an international Middle East peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yang's visit to Egypt is the first leg of his 11-day Middle East tour, which will also take him to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman.

Arrives in Cairo*OW1812224689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1714 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[By reporters Yu Kaiyuan (0827 7030 0337) and Zhou Cipu (0719 1964 2613)]

[Text] Cairo, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—PRC President Yang Shangkun arrived in Cairo by special plane this afternoon on an official goodwill visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of its president, Hosni Mubarak.

Egypt is the first leg of President Yang's tour of four Asian and African nations. The three other countries are the United Arab Emirates [UAE], Kuwait, and the Sultanate of Oman.

Egypt in the early winter was immersed in bright sunshine and a warm, festive atmosphere prevailed at Cairo International Airport. President Mubarak was at the airport to welcome his PRC guest personally. While shaking hands with President Yang, President Mubarak said: "Welcome to Egypt!" President Yang said: "I have brought with me the greetings of the other Chinese leaders and the Chinese people."

President Yang and his entourage, accompanied by President Mubarak, then headed in a motorcade toward Qubbah Palace in Cairo's new district. Tens of thousands of people stood alongside the road, many of them waving at the motorcade carrying the distinguished Chinese visitors. Chinese and Egyptian national flags hung along the length of the road from the airport to Qubbah Palace.

President Mubarak hosted a grand welcoming ceremony in front of Qubbah Palace. An honor guard of several hundred Egyptian officers and men gave President Yang a military salute. A military band played the Chinese and Egyptian national anthems, after which President Yang, accompanied by President Mubarak, inspected the honor guard and received its salute. A young boy presented flowers to President Yang.

In a written statement he read at the welcoming ceremony, President Yang expressed his delight at visiting Egypt, a beautiful country with a long history and glorious tradition. He extended cordial greetings to the

Egyptian Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Government and people

He said: "Both China and Egypt are world renowned because of their ancient civilizations. The peoples of the two countries have made indelible and outstanding contributions to human civilization. They also share the same experience in having been subjected to imperialistic and colonialist bullying and humiliation. Today, the Chinese and Egyptian people share a common historical mission to safeguard world peace and invigorate their national economies. Their similar experiences and common goals have linked closely the peoples of the two countries."

President Yang said that he looked forward to exchanging views with President Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern, as well as to familiarizing himself with Egypt's ancient civilization and the Egyptian people's achievements in various fields. Yang expressed his conviction that his current visit certainly will enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and promote even further the existing friendly cooperation.

Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Rifa't Mahgub, Prime Minister Atif Sidqi, and Consultative Council Speaker Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, as well as senior government officials and generals, including all deputy prime ministers, ministers, the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, commanders of major services, and central military commanders also were on hand to welcome President Yang at Qubbah Palace.

Wang Bingqian, Chinese state councillor and concurrently finance minister, Qi Huaiyuan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Lu Xuejian, vice minister of trade and economic relations, who are accompanying President Yang on his tour, arrived in Cairo on the same plane.

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Zhan Shiliang and embassy staff members and representatives of the Chinese community, as well as students, teachers, coaches, and experts in Cairo also welcomed President Yang at the airport.

President Mubarak will host a banquet in honor of President Yang at the Presidential Palace this evening.

President Yang left Beijing by special plane yesterday morning and arrived at Sharjah, the United Arab Emirates [UAE] in the afternoon, where he made a brief stopover. Sultan of Sharjah Emirate ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi led the principal members of the royal family in welcoming President Yang and his entourage at the airport. In the evening, Al-Qasimi hosted a dinner for President Yang and his entourage. Prior to the dinner, President Yang and Al-Qasimi had a cordial and friendly chat.

Al-Qasimi accompanied President Yang this morning on a visit to an oil refinery jointly run by Sharjah and a foreign petroleum company, before seeing President Yang off at the airport.

Chinese Ambassador to the UAE Huang Zhen also was at the airport to see off President Yang and his entourage.

Mubarak Holds News Conference

OW1912023689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0106 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, December 18 (XINHUA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today stressed the need to have a common Arab stand on issues facing the Arab countries.

The Arab nation should have a strategy of its own to counter all stances in Europe or elsewhere, he said.

He made these remarks to reporters after the welcoming ceremony to honor Chinese President Yang Shangkun who arrived here earlier today on an official goodwill visit.

Answering a question on the Arab-European dialogue, the president said that while the dialogue is just starting, the Arabs should sit together to formulate a strategy on what they are to do in the future to face up to the unified Europe of 1992.

The year of 1992 will see the creation of a single market among the 12 nations of the European Community, and the Arab world will be greatly affected for its close connection with Europe in geo-political and economic sphere.

Mubarak said should start to work on a paper to be submitted to the experts Arab summit meeting so that the Arabs may have a specific thinking of their own to enable them to face up to the European situation. [sentence as received]

With regards to peace in the Middle East and the gulf region, Mubarak expressed his hope that peace would prevail in the region.

He also expressed the hope the debt problem harassing the Third World and the African continent will be solved.

Yang, Mubarak Address Banquet

OW1912020789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0129 GMT 19 Dec 89

[By Yu Dabo]

[Text] Cairo, December 18 (XINHUA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak gave a banquet this evening in honor of Chinese President Yang Shangkun who arrived here earlier today for an official goodwill visit to Egypt.

Speaking at the banquet at the republic presidential palace, Mubarak extended warm welcome to Yang's visit

which he said will contribute to the cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Egypt and China have long enjoyed "very close relations" and these deep-rooted relations have entered a new stage since the two countries established diplomatic relations as early as in 1956, Mubarak said.

"Both countries have almost identical views on major international and regional issues," the Egyptian president noted.

Describing China as "one of the earliest international forces to strive for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problems," Mubarak said China, together with Egypt, has been playing an active role in helping find solutions to the Palestinian issue, the Iraq-Iran war and the Lebanese crisis.

"China has been and is still the vanguard in supporting the African people" in their struggle against colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination, Mubarak said.

In his reply, President Yang lauded the existing friendly and solid relations between China and Egypt, pointing to the fact that Egypt was first among Arab and African countries to recognize the People's Republic of China.

China and Egypt, the president said, have sympathized with and helped each other and developed profound relations in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, and develop economic and cultural prosperity.

"The friendly relations between China and Egypt have stood the test of time and serve as a good example of inter-state relations," Yang said.

As two influential countries in the world, both Egypt and China shoulder an unshirkable task to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace, the Chinese president said.

Yang reiterated China's "consistent support for the just struggle by the Arab and Palestinian people to restore their lost land and regain their national rights, and for their efforts to achieve a political solution to the Middle East issue."

China also supports the convocation of an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of all parties concerned, the Chinese president added.

President Yang's visit to Egypt is the first leg of his four-nation Middle East tour which will also take him to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman.

Among those invited to the banquet were Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian, who are accompanying the Chinese president on the Middle East tour.

Present at the banquet were also high-ranking Egyptian officials.

Further on Yang's Banquet Speech

OW1912025289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0202 GMT 19 Dec 89

["China Backs Palestinian Just Struggle: President"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, December 18 (XINHUA)—China has always backed the Palestinian people in their just struggle for regaining their national rights, said Chinese President Yang Shangkun here this evening.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the presidential palace, Yang said the Chinese Government has all along supported the Arab countries in their efforts for a political solution to the Middle East issue, this is, the convocation of an international Mideast peace conference and all forms of dialogue they deem suitable.

As an honest friend of the Arab people, China "is ready to contribute to promoting a just and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem," he noted.

Referring to the would-be independence of Namibia next year, the Chinese president said he was pleased to see the trend for a political settlement of regional issues increasing in the world, especially in southern Africa.

"Since the great African people can win their national independence," Yang said, "they can certainly get over all kinds of difficulties, rejuvenate their economy and achieve prosperity."

Yang said China backs the just struggle of the African states against hegemonism, colonialism and racism.

President Yang, who arrived here for an official goodwill visit this afternoon, said he was glad to see the world trend changing from tension and confrontation to détente and dialogue, adding that "peace and development are the two major subjects facing the present-day world."

However, he noted, "All kinds of inherent contradictions and instable factors remain in the world, and regional conflicts are far from being resolved."

In the international political relations today, widespread are phenomena that the big and rich powers bully the weak and impoverished ones, Yang noted.

That is why China supports the establishment of a new political and economic international order, the president stressed.

Yang said, "We will never forget that Egypt was the first Arab and African country to establish diplomatic ties with China and that Egypt had rendered positive backing to the restoration to China of her legitimate seat in the United Nations."

"We will never forget that Egypt has always opposed the schemes by a handful of people in the world of coining two Chinas' or one China and one Taiwan'," he added.

On its part, he said, China is firm in standing by the Egyptian people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for the recovery of the lost Arab land.

Referring to the Chinese internal affairs, Yang said the situation throughout the country has become stable and the social order has returned to normal.

"Facts have proved that China has chosen a correct path and that the Chinese people are satisfied with our choice," the Chinese president said.

"China's paramount task now is to develop the national economy under the stable situation," the Chinese president said, adding that China will unswervingly adhere to the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, continue its pursuance of the independent and peaceful foreign policy and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all the other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Egyptian President Mubarak also spoke at the banquet which was attended by senior Egyptian Government officials and Army officers as well as by Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian who are accompanying Yang on the visit.

Tour To Foster Trade

HK1912012289 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 19 Dec 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Ren Kan]

[Text] President Yang Shangkun's trip to Egypt, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, scheduled to start on Monday, is expected to advance trade and economic cooperation with these countries.

According to an official from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert), the president will discuss expanding economic ties during what will be his first trip since taking office last year.

The official who declined to give his name, said that a good start has already been made in trade and economic relations between these countries and China, and that trade between China and the United Arab Emirates has increased this year.

According to customs figures, by the end of October, total trade volume between China and the United Arab Emirates for this year was valued at \$218 million, about 11 percent more than the same period last year, ranking it first among the gulf nations in business with China.

Of the \$218 million, China exported commodities worth \$168 million while importing goods worth \$50 million.

China's export to the United Arab Emirates include light industrial product, textile, cereals as well as electrical products, while China imports chemical fertilizers, aluminium and urea.

Both China and the United Arab Emirates wish to develop economic co-operation, the official said.

The two countries are negotiating ways to encourage and protect investment in both countries.

China has also been building comprehensive business links with Kuwait.

During the first 10 months of this year, according to customs figures, the total trade volume was valued at \$146 million, about the same as for the same period last year.

China's exports include textiles, light industrial goods and some electrical products, while China mainly imports urea.

China is the leading importer of Kuwait's chemical fertilizer, taking in 400,000 to 600,000 tons of urea annually.

To strengthen their trade links, the two countries will soon hold the first session of the Sino-Kuwait Economic and Trade Mixed Committee, the Mofert official said, declining further comment.

These two countries also have made great progress in economic co-operation.

In September, the Kuwait Government provided a \$87 million, low-interest loan to China.

Since 1982, Kuwait has provided \$300 million in low-interest loans for the construction of 10 projects.

The official said that the two countries are preparing to explore for oil in Hainan Province. Both sides have agreed to find a third partner to raise more funds.

A \$50 million fertilizer plant in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province, constructed jointly by China, Tunisia and Kuwait, will be completed next year.

Meanwhile, a Kuwaiti financial group is involved in a hotel project in Beijing with a Chinese firm.

While Kuwaiti businessmen invest in China, China is increasing its efforts to carry out projects in and export manpower to that country, he said.

To date, about 10 Chinese companies are doing business in Kuwait, in housing, road and bridge construction and growing vegetables.

Business with Oman has also grown this year.

According to customs figures, the total trade volume between China and Oman during the first 10 months this year reached \$75.7 million, up by 36 percent over the same time last year.

China mainly purchase crude oil from Oman, while exporting roughly the same goods it sells to the United Arab Emirates.

With Egypt, China has not only conducted business, but also provided loans and helped to build some projects.

Yang will attend the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the Cairo International Conference Centre, which China helped to build.

Since 1956, China has helped to build three projects including a brick factory.

Next year, China will help build a gymnasium with a construction area of 24,000 square metres.

The two countries began trade in 1950. In the first 10 months of this year, total trade volume reached \$55 million, of which China's exports were valued at \$48.7 million and imports at \$6 million.

However, this was down from their record trade volume of \$200 million in 1981.

China's exports to Egypt range from textiles to light industrial products, tea, cereals and oils and electrical products, while its imports are mainly cotton and phosphate.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Song Ping Meets Equatorial Guinea Delegation

OW1612211689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1455 GMT 16 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)—Song Ping, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met here today with a delegation headed by Juan Mcha Nsue Nfumu from the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea.

In their friendly conversation, Song said China and Equatorial Guinea enjoy good relations and they can share experiences.

Song briefed the visitors on CPC's efforts in party building.

The development of friendly relations between CPC and the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea will help expand the relations between the two countries and peoples, he added.

The delegation has come primarily to learn about CPC's party building efforts, China's present situation and its reform and opening to the outside world, discuss establishing relations of exchanges between the two parties, and exchange views on economic cooperation between the two countries.

Kenya Considers Inviting Rice Experts

OW1612124189 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909
GMT 16 Dec 89

[Text] Nairobi, December 16 (XINHUA)—Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said Friday that his government is considering inviting Chinese and Japanese rice farming experts to help boost rice production in the country.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony in Egerton University, the president said that the coast region in the east African country has a very high potential for growing rice, adding that he is prepared to seek expertise from outside the country in order to make the region fully productive.

Stressing the importance of food production, President Moi said: "Kenya must feed itself." "A nation that cannot feed itself is no nation," he added.

He challenged the young people and other Kenyans to wake up and make full use of the arid and semi-arid land to produce enough food to feed the entire population.

The president then urged agricultural experts in the country to encourage Kenyans to increase the production of indigenous food crops which are resistant to diseases and drought.

CPC Official Jiang Departs for Zimbabwe, Uganda

OW1512094289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0911 GMT 15 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)—Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and his party left here today for Zimbabwe and Uganda.

Jiang will attend a national congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union (patriotic front) and then visit Uganda at the invitation of the Zimbabwe African National Union (patriotic front) and the Uganda National Resistance Movement, respectively.

Amity Group Visits South Africa

OW1712032189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1325 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)—At the invitation of Colin Eglon, a well-known friendly figure in South Africa, a delegation from the Association for International Understanding headed by Han Wenzao, vice president of the Christian Council of China and council member of the Association for International Understanding, visited South Africa from 26 November through 8 December.

During its visit to South Africa, the Chinese delegation visited factories, rural areas, mines, schools, and black people's residential areas in Johannesburg, Kimberley, Cape Town, Durban and two other cities. Members of

the delegation had extensive contacts with people from political parties and groups as well as religious, business, and academic circles who advocate the elimination of the apartheid system.

At meetings with leaders of the United Democratic Front, the Mass Democratic Movement, and the African National Congress of South Africa, members of the delegation expressed their sympathy for their situation and support for their struggle for racial equality and democratic rights.

The delegation returned home a few days ago.

Cameroon Military Group Visits Hebei
SK1112121189 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] A four-member military group of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, which is headed by Major General (El Samonck), chief of the general staff of the Cameroon Armed Forces, and was accompanied by the responsible comrades of the foreign affairs bureau under the Ministry of National Defense, arrived by special plane in the city of Shijiazhuang on the morning of 18 November to pay a friendly visit to the city. Greeting the Cameroon military group at the airport were Major General Dong Xuelin, commander of the provincial military district, as well as responsible comrades from the fourth pilot training college run by the air forces and from the Shijiazhuang Army Academy.

After their arrival that day a reception was given in honor of these Cameroon guests, in which both hosts and guests held cordial and friendly talks and Dong Xuelin delivered a speech in which he stated that the PRC and the Federal Republic of Cameroon had established a good relationship; that the people and the Armed Forces of the two countries had fostered a profound friendship through their long-standing exchange programs; and that the visit of the Cameroon military group headed by General (El Samonck) will certainly provide a favorable opportunity for us to learn from each other, to deepen our understanding, and to enhance our friendship. During their stay in the city of Shijiazhuang, the Cameroon honored guests visited the Shijiazhuang pilot training college and the Shijiazhuang Army Academy to look into their training and teaching facilities. They highly appraised the achievements scored by the PLA units in modernizing their equipment and regularizing their systems and also held talks with the college and academy on exchanging their opinions of building armed forces and training military personnel. Dong Xuelin hosted a banquet that noon in honor of the Cameroon guests and the Cameroon military group left the city of Shijiazhuang that afternoon for southern provinces.

East Europe

Tan Shaowen Meets With Polish Delegation

SK1512121489 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] On the evening of 14 December, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, met with Wlodzimierz Natorf, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [title as heard] and his entourage at the Yingbin Hotel. He warmly welcomed the delegation's visit on behalf of the Tianjin Municipal CPC committee.

Tan Shaowen introduced the guests to Tianjin's situations in implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, carrying out the improvement and rectification campaign, and deepening reform.

Natorf talked about his experience in visiting the Tianjin economic and technological development zone. Both the host and the guests expressed their determination to make unceasing efforts to improve friendships between both sides.

Li Shuzheng, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central committee, and Wozniak, Polish ambassador to China, who accompanied the delegation to visit Tianjin, also attended the meeting.

(Wang Hongjiang), deputy secretary general of the municipal party committee, and (Xu Gengxin), deputy secretary of the Foreign Economic and Foreign Affairs Work Committee of the municipal party committee, were also present at the meeting.

Roundup Discusses German Reunification

HK1512113489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Dec 89 p 4

["Roundup" by Zheng Dezhen (1728 1795 4176): "On German Reunification"]

[Text] Drastic changes have recently taken place in the political situation in Democratic Germany, and the reunification of Germany has become a popular topic of discussion in newspapers and journals in the West. Although international public opinion maintains that under the present situation, it is impractical to realize the reunification of Germany, various Eastern and Western countries are paying close attention to the trends of future development, and are actively carrying out various activities.

The situation of the existence of the two Germanys was developed after World War II. With the opening of the Berlin Wall and free contact between East and West Germany, certain figures in the political circles in the West believe that the issue of German reunification is "facing an unprecedented favorable opportunity which

has not happened in the past." Therefore, heated discussions are being carried out in the political arena of West Germany to explore the possibility of the reunification of Germany. On 28 November, Chancellor Kohl submitted a "10-point plan" on reunification to the Federal Assembly. This plan first advocates developing "federal structures" of the two Germanys in the interest of establishing a "federation." But a precondition for this is the establishment of a "democratic and legitimate government" in Democratic Germany. It also openly points out that Democratic Germany must "abolish the monopoly power of the Socialist Unity Party," and that it supports the so-called "free election" conducted in Democratic Germany. The "10-point plan" also puts forward the following economic demand: Democratic Germany must "abolish its planned economy" and "establish market economic conditions." Kohl has also maintained that the issue of German reunification must be "linked with" the integration of Europe and East-West relations. There is a very strong implication in the proposal of West Germany. It is no more than a reproduction of the idea of "people's self-determination" which it has always advocated. Just as certain mass media in the West pointed out: Taking the opportunity of the changes in the political situation in East Germany, it has attempted to "unify" the eastern part of Germany.

The announcement of Kohl's "10-point plan" has evoked strong repercussions in Democratic Germany. A spokesman of the Democratic German government pointed out: Kohl's plan "is impractical, and will easily cause chaos," because it "disregards the basic treaty governing relations between the two Germanys, and the sovereignty and independence of the two Germanys as stipulated in the final document of Helsinki." Leaders of Democratic Germany explicitly stressed: "While dealing with relations between the two Germanys, the principle of mutually respecting sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference must be observed. The issue of reunification must not be put on the agenda." An appeal issued by noted writers, artists and scientists resolutely opposes the reunification of the two Germanys, and the "arrogant" attempt of West Germany of "annexing" Democratic Germany. According to a public opinion poll conducted in Berlin, 83 percent of the respondents agreed with the "continued existence of the sovereign, socialist Democratic Germany."

Regarding the issue of the reunification of Germany, in their recent speeches, Soviet leaders repeatedly reiterated: "The reunification of Germany is not a problem which must be settled now." They stressed that since the existence of the two sovereign German states recognized by the United Nations was created by history, the problem of the reunification must also be solved by history. They added: "Artificially and forcefully promoting the reunification of Germany can only complicate the existing process of Europe." In an editorial, TASS said that Kohl's 10-point plan "is worrying," because it encourages the "enthusiasm of those who openly favor delineating again the boundary line." The

Soviet Union has always emphasized that the existing boundary line of various European countries delineated after World War II and confirmed by the final Helsinki document is a "practical reality on which the security and stability of Europe rely." In view of the frontline position of Democratic Germany in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the Soviet Union alone has stationed 380,000 troops in the country. This shows the importance of its strategic position. Some international public opinion has pointed out: The reunification of Germany is bound to speed up the disintegration of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, harm the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union delineated after World War II, and the security of its western boundary line. It is not without grounds that the Soviet Union is worried about the issue of German reunification.

The reunification of Germany is a sensitive issue not only to the East but the West also. Should the two Germanys come into one, the balance of power would be broken, affecting not only the European, but the global pattern. The Western countries have individual considerations too. The U.S. Secretary of State James Baker expressed in his latest speech his "support" for Kohl's "10-point plan" and on his part put forward "four conditions" for German reunification, namely, the observation of the principle of self-determination; that West Germany must remain tied with NATO and the European Communities—there should be no "neutrality in exchange for unification;" the unification should be peaceful and gradual and should help European "overall stabilization;" and lastly recognition of the existing post-war boundaries of various European countries. On 4 December President Bush reiterated these four conditions at the NATO government head meeting. The four conditions proposed by Baker reveal U.S. complicated feelings on the issue of German reunification. Despite President Bush's repeated claim that the United States is not worried about possible military threats posed by a unified Germany, the unification of two Germanys, with a combined population of 80 million and 2,400 billion Deutsche Marks, would surely pose serious political and economic threats against the United States. Moreover, the unification of Germany will finally lead to the disintegration of the two great European military camps, and will effect a gradual pullout of the U.S. military from Europe, which would shake the foundation of the post-war Yalta pattern and create a range of new problems for U.S. global strategy. The reason the United States asked that the German reunification not lead to a neutralization of Germany or changes to post-war national boundaries in Europe, is that the United States wants to fit German unification into its European and East-West policy path, so that negotiations for long-range development would be in a direction to its advantage.

Most of the West European countries have reservations about the German unification. Although some West European countries have expressed "sympathy and understanding" to Kohl's plan, in reality they fear a

powerful economic competitor, or even a Europe-dominating "Fourth Reich" created by a unified Germany. West European countries are also worried that the unification of Germany would upset the pattern established by NATO and the European Communities, and impede the process of integration of Europe with the European Communities as the core. Some even worry about "an increase of power centers in Europe" and a replay of the 19th century national and state disputes. Overall, owing to geographical proximity, West European countries have more worries concerning the German unification than the United States. French President Mitterand recently stated: "If we want to give peace a chance then we must not alter boundaries in a light fashion."

Debate on the German unification issue reaches almost every diplomatic stage in the East and West. From the U.S.-Soviet Malta Summit meeting to NATO and Warsaw Pact leader conferences, and to the visits to the Soviet Union by West German foreign minister Genscher and French president Mitterand, the German reunification issue has been one of the subjects of the talks. According to reports, after negotiations Western leaders have achieved consensus about the German unification. It should observe "a gradual process" and should proceed "under the tripartite control of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, European Communities and NATO." It seems that neither NATO nor the Warsaw Pact likes to upset the existing balance of European power and European stability by rushing the issue.

Political & Social**Wang Zhen Favors 'Exile' of 4,000 Intellectuals***HK1912104089 Hong Kong PAI HSING
in Chinese No 206, 16 Dec 89 p 3*

[Article by staff reporter: "Wang Zhen Intends to Exile 4,000 People in Xinjiang, and the CPC Is Currently Launching a 'Double-Rectification Campaign'"]

[Text] After Deng Xiaoping's announcement of his resignation from the chairmanship of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee, and Jiang Zemin's assumption of the post, the political situation in Beijing is still tense, or outwardly relaxed but inwardly tense. In particular, efforts are being made to step up the purge inside the party and the persecution of intellectuals, like the two pincers of a crab gripping the captured ever more firmly. The political atmosphere is depressed and horrible.

The "state vice president" Wang Zhen, who has always advocated quelling the prodemocracy movement, proposed at a recent party meeting that 4,000 intellectuals in Beijing who stand opposed to the party (the Chinese Communist Party) be sent into exile in Xinjiang, so that they could be transformed there. Wang Zhen was formerly in charge of the work of the production and construction corps in Xinjiang. He knows that there are many farms in the corps, and that one of the farms can take in 4,000 persons.

Wang Zhen's remarks have shaken people in the intellectual circles in Beijing. They feel that they are in danger and do not know when the misfortune will befall them. Famous painter Li Keran suddenly died in Beijing 4 days ago. This might have something to do with the horrible atmosphere created by Wang Zhen. Although there was no plan of sending Li to Xinjiang, he had always been timid and overcautious. At 1130 on 5 December, two officials from the Ministry of Culture came to his residence, and he thought that an adverse occurrence would befall him soon. The two officials came to him to know more about what had happened in the art circles before and after the June 4th incident. Being frightened by this, a cerebral blood vessel ruptured and he died before he reached the hospital.

Intellectuals in Beijing are deeply grieved by the sudden death of the great master of Chinese paintings, and feel as if the sky were covered with dark clouds.

While the conservatives are making things hard for the intellectuals, the Beijing authorities have also launched a "double-rectification campaign" among cadres of the state, with an aim of rectifying their thinking, words, and deeds. Efforts have, first of all, been made to purge the 250 cadres at or above bureau and departmental level in the organs of the CPC Central Committee and the state, who have been criticized by name. They must make a clean breast of their mistakes during the following four stages: First, from the death of Hu Yaobang to the fall of

Zhao Ziyang on 19 May; second, from the announcement of martial law on 20 May up to 4 June; third, on the day of 4 June; and fourth, from 4 June up to the present. What is "interesting" is that everyone is forced to reveal his or her "primitive thinking" (yuan shi si xing 0337 1193 1835 1927). For instance, what was his or her reaction after hearing the first shot on 4 June?

When cadres are forced to make a clean breast of their problems, they must also expose the mistakes of others.

By the end of November, more than 200 cadres at or above bureau or departmental level had been forced to make a clean breast of their problems 7 times, and more than 150 of them have been punished. Some of them have been expelled from the party, and some have been deprived of their public posts. Some have been demoted, or punished in a form of recording a demerit. Various kinds of punishment have been imposed on them. Of the cadres at or above bureau and departmental level who are ordered to make a clean breast of their problems, seven of them were cadres at vice ministerial level. The most typical one is Xie Wenqing, who was deputy director of the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and vice minister of the Ministry of Radio and Television. He has been expelled from the party and demoted by two grades. He will be kept under surveillance.

When Li Peng and Yao Yilin were making efforts to overthrow Zhao, they also decided to root out the base of Zhao Ziyang inside the party. They believe that since cadres at or above bureau and departmental level have occupied important positions, they must be completely purged to eradicate the possibility of Zhao's staging a comeback. After Jiang Zemin takes office, considering his own interests, he also believes that the decision of Li and Yao is also correct. Therefore, he favors a thorough and clean purge to void the possibility that the "fortress is captured from within." Now a slight movement in the grass or a gust of wind is enough to make the whole Beijing City jittery.

However, most of the cadres who are involved in the "double-rectification campaign" are indifferent to it. They only talk about their own problems without implicating others. Only a very small number of problems have now been exposed. This is a characteristic demonstrating the difference between the present campaign and the previous ones. In the meantime, many "double-dealers" have occurred. At the meeting, they seriously make self-criticism of their own mistakes, but at home they curse: "Damn it!" in front of their family members.

Article Says Media Supports Jiang Zemin*HK1612015789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Dec 89*

[By Willy Wo Lap-lam]

[Text] The Chinese media is shoring up the legitimacy of the General-Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, the former Shanghai party boss handpicked by patriarch Deng

Xiaoping to be the "core" of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) third-generation leadership.

An article in the mass-circulation BEIJING YOUTH DAILY, a mouthpiece of the Beijing party committee, disclosed for the first time the process through which the late chairman, Mao Zedong, chose former Hunan Province party boss Hua Guofeng as CCP chairman.

Chinese officials and citizens have compared Mr Jiang's unexpected elevation to the position of party chief last June with the meteoric rise for Mr Hua. And analysts say that the BEIJING YOUTH DAILY article, which legitimizes Mao's choice of Mr Hua, will give Mr Jiang's reputation a big boost.

The main message of the article is that Mao handpicked Mr Hua not out of a personal whim but because the late chairman was thoroughly impressed by Mr Hua's ability.

In 1955 Mr Hua, 34, then the head of the Xiangtan District in Hunan Province, caught Mao's eye by writing brilliant articles on the rural cooperative movement.

In 1963 Mr Hua further established his position by leading Hunan farmers to learn from advanced agrarian experience in other provinces.

After the Lin Biao incident in 1971, Mao personally appointed Mr Hua vice-premier and head of public security.

Mao's recommendation in 1976 that Mr Hua take over day-to-day administration of the Central Committee was seconded by the entire Politburo.

"The major point of the BEIJING YOUTH DAILY article is that the feudalistic practice of a Chinese leader handpicking his successor is in keeping with 'Chinese characteristics'," said a Western diplomat.

The article also serves, however, to underline the growing influence of Maoists in post-June 4 Chinese politics.

Even though Mr Hua was ousted from the party chairmanship by Mr Deng in 1981, he still retains the loyalty of remnant Maoists.

After the Tiananmen Square crackdown many of Mao's associates returned to power. They include poet He Jingzhi, who became vice-chief of the Propaganda Department and acting Minister of Culture.

In recent months, a few of Mao's close relatives—including Mao's grandson, a student at Beijing University—have achieved national celebrity status, and the late chairman's books and ideas have enjoyed a widespread revival.

More on Overseas Chinese Congress, Jiang Talk

OW1812202589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1301 GMT 18 Dec 89

[By reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—The Fourth National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese opened in a solemn atmosphere at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

In his address to the congress, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, stressed: We will face many difficulties and bear heavy responsibilities as we endeavor to accomplish the various goals of the 1990's. We surely will be able to overcome these difficulties, surmount all obstacles, and continuously achieve new successes as long as we keep moving ahead along the course charted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; maintain the grand unity of the people of all nationalities, including the large number of returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and Chinese living abroad; heighten the national spirit; enhance national self-confidence; strengthen the Chinese nation's cohesive power; and work hard with one heart and one mind.

Prior to the opening ceremony, Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Wu Xueqian, Ding Guangen, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Zhang Jingfu, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Chen Muhua, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Hanbin, Ren Jianxin, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Keking, Sun Xiaocun, Cheng Siyuan, and Lu Jiaxi cordially met with all representatives to the congress and posed for pictures with them.

The congress is being attended by 800 representatives from all walks of life in China, including workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, teachers, physicians, sports workers, writers, artists, Liberation Army cadres, staff members of the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and people involved in Overseas Chinese affairs. Some are Communist Party members, while others are members of the democratic parties or patriotic personages. Many of them are advanced workers and labor models from all trades and professions.

In his opening speech, Yi Meihou, executive chairman of the congress presidium, said that the congress has three main tasks: to deliberate the work report of the Third National Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; to approve revisions to the federation's Constitution; and to elect the federation's Fourth National Committee. All of these tasks will be carried out under the guidance of the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee. He called upon the representatives to summarize experience in a serious way during the congress so that the large number of returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and Chinese living abroad may be more

extensively united in actively contributing to the motherland's rejuvenation and reunification and in safeguarding world peace.

Jiang Zemin opened his speech by first extending, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, warm congratulations to the congress; best wishes to the many returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and Chinese living abroad; cordial greetings to the people working diligently for Overseas Chinese affairs day and night; and heartfelt thanks to the outstanding intellectuals and entrepreneurs from among returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, who will be commended at the congress.

Speaking highly of the tremendous contributions made by the returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and Chinese living abroad to China's revolution and construction and to the progress and prosperity of the Chinese nation, Jiang Zemin said: The party and the people shall never forget the contributions being made by the large number of returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and Chinese living abroad to the great undertaking to rejuvenate the Chinese nation and to reunify the motherland.

Jiang Zemin said: The party and the government always have thought highly of the role being played by Chinese living abroad, returned Overseas Chinese, and their dependents in China's revolution and construction. He said: Work dealing with Overseas Chinese always has been a long-term, important task of the party and the state. Organizations of the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese at all levels serve as a bridge and a bond through which the party and the government maintain contacts with returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and Chinese living abroad. Organizations of the federation at all levels should earnestly seek self-improvement, orient themselves toward the grass roots and the masses, develop democracy, and overcome bureaucratic tendencies so that the federation can become an organization full of vigor and a real "home for returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents."

Zhang Guoji, chairman of the Third National Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, delivered a work report, entitled: "Score New Achievements in the Work of the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese While Making Reforms and Opening to the Outside World." In the report, Zhang Guoji reviewed the work of organizations of the federation at various levels in the past 5 years, and put forth a tentative plan for future work. He said: In the future, the federation should safeguard the lawful rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and Chinese living abroad, bring into play the federation's advantages in better serving economic construction and building socialist spiritual civilization, energetically step up the liaison work to further promote economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation between Chinese living at home and abroad, and earnestly intensify the building and reform of the federation. Zhang Guoji

called on the large number of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents to make new contributions to rejuvenating the Chinese nation and accomplishing the motherland's peaceful reunification under the CPC's leadership with an innovative spirit and pioneering courage.

During the congress session today, Liao Hui, director of the State Council Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, read the Decision to Commend Intellectuals and Entrepreneurs Among the Returned Overseas Chinese. He then commended 980 outstanding intellectuals and entrepreneurs from among the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents throughout the country. Representatives of these outstanding intellectuals and entrepreneurs received merit citations from the congress.

Li Peiyao, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, extended felicitations on the convocation of the congress on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the China Association for Science and Technology, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Writers Association, the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the All-China Youth Federation.

Song Ping, Wu Xueqian, Ding Guangren, Ji Pengfei, Peng Chong, Ye Fei, Chen Muhua, Lei Jieqiong, and Lu Jiaxi attended the opening of the congress.

Zhuang Yanlin, executive chairman of the congress presidium, presided over the congress today. The executive chairmen seated on the rostrum were Zhuang Mingli, Guo Ruiren, Huang Dingchen, Chen Zongji, Wang Hanjie, Huang Junjun, Chen Ming, Xiao Gang, and Liao Canhui.

National People's Congress To Meet 20 Dec

OW1812091389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0851 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—A new draft law on the protection of military installations will be discussed at the 11th meeting of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, which will open on December 20.

A spokesman for the NPC Standing Committee's General Office, Zhang Husheng, said here today that the proposal to examine the draft, the first of its kind in China since 1949, was submitted to the NPC Standing Committee by the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

Since 1980, more than 90 NPC deputies have repeatedly proposed the drafting of such a law to help protect the country's military installations.

Members of the NPC Standing Committee will also discuss a draft law for the protection of authors' right, a

draft amendment of a Sino-foreign joint venture law, and the draft law on the organization of urban neighborhood committees.

The spokesman said the law on joint ventures, passed in 1979, has played an important role in helping China set up and develop joint ventures, attract investment and import technology over the past decade.

The law has to be revised to meet the needs of deepening reform and further opening to the outside, and the draft amendment will be submitted for approval to the third NPC session, to be held next spring.

The meeting will also examine a draft law on city planning, revise the law on protection of the environment, and hear a report on China's education given by the State Education Commission.

A consular act between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Turkey will be included in the meeting's agenda.

The spokesman said the NPC Standing Committee is expecting to further develop its friendly exchanges with parliaments of East European countries.

Scientist Urges Environment for 'All Views'

OW1512173889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1600 GMT 15 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)—A leading Chinese scientist today called for giving full play to the initiative of intellectuals so as to enable them to contribute more to the country's modernization drive.

Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said today that the academy's 90,000 scientists and technicians have made great contributions to China's scientific and economic development.

Zhou said the Communist Party's policy on intellectuals must strictly be implemented.

"We must trust their political consciousness and adequately evaluate their devotion to the country's scientific cause and encourage them to actively join in the reform and construction," he said.

Better working and living conditions should be formed for the intellectuals, he said. Party officials should make friends with intellectuals, help them solve problems and serve them.

In addition, he said that an environment allowing all views should be formed. "We should prevent academic discussions and scientific research from being interfered with by administrative measures," he added.

Communist Youth League Plenum Ends 16 Dec

OW1812131189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0731 GMT 16 Dec 89

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Jianda (5913 1696 6671) and XINHUA reporter He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] The 4-day 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] ended here today.

It was unanimously decided at the plenary session that it is the bound duty of the CYL organizations to implement the guidelines laid down by the 5th Plenary Session of the Party's 13th Central Committee. It was also decided to mobilize and organize CYL members and other young people in all trades and professions to vigorously carry out a socialist labor emulation drive, vie with one another in becoming a shock trooper on the long march, and strive to accomplish the tasks of improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, and deepening reforms.

A resolution adopted at the plenary session called on CYL organizations at all levels to guide CYL members and other young people in gaining a clear understanding of the current situation and having faith, to educate them to take the overall situation into account and to conscientiously maintain social stability, to lead them in working honestly at their respective posts to make outstanding achievements, and to organize them to take an active part in the "double increase and double economy" campaign. The resolution also required CYL organizations at all levels to improve the quality of CYL members and other young people, and to organize them to participate in reform, management, and social supervision as well as assist concerned departments in creating job opportunities for young people.

Another resolution adopted at the plenary session called for strengthening the ranks of CYL members, improving their quality and fighting capability, and accomplishing with flying colors the tasks assigned by the party.

The plenary session also adopted a decision on procedures for revising the Constitution of the Young Pioneers. In view of the fact that a national congress of Young Pioneers will be convened next year, the CYL Central Committee has decided that the Constitution of Young Pioneers will be revised under the auspice of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee; the revised Constitution will be discussed and adopted at the national congress of Young Pioneers.

First Secretary Song Defu and Secretary Liu Yandong of the CYL Central Committee addressed the plenary session.

Comrades attending the session donated money to "help children in poverty-stricken areas who are unable to go to school."

Chen Junsheng Makes Inspection Tour of Poor Areas**Visits Anhui**

*OW1512015589 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 89*

[Text] State Councillor Chen Junsheng inspected the economic development of impoverished areas and agricultural and industrial work in our province from 7 to 9 December. While inspecting the work of helping the poor and economic development in Jinzhai County, an old revolutionary base, he reiterated: It is necessary to do the job of helping the poor with science and technology in earnest and with passion. Attention should be paid to the development of regional key industries.

Since 1986, the work of economic development and helping the poor in Jinzhai County has gained marked results under the guidance of the State Science and Technology Commission. The people in the county have basically solved the problem of food and clothing and achieved growth in economic strength. It is estimated that the average per capita income this year will be 77 percent over that in 1985, with 90 percent of the poor people solving the problem of food and clothing.

Accompanied by comrades from the State Science and Technology Commission, the leading group for economic development in poor areas, the Anhui provincial government, and the party committee of Luan Prefecture, Comrade Chen Junsheng went to plants and villages to understand the situation in impoverished areas and the economic development work.

He pointed out: The work of helping the poor in Jinzhai County with science and technology is correct. This work includes an investment of personnel and technology in many projects which combine technology with materials, technology with administration, and technology with the masses. It involves a contracted system of science and technology. Funds have been used efficiently, and experiences have been drawn from the work of helping the poor with science and technology and various development projects, especially those of regional key industries. In carrying out the work of helping the poor with science and technology, we must develop regional key industries as we have done in Jinzhai county. It will not work if one single household devotes its time and energy to the job. No matter the size of a region, it is imperative to systematically run its industries on a large scale, focusing on the market. In order to ensure smooth progress in economic development and helping the poor, it is necessary to have unified leadership and a spirit of improving oneself by self-reliance and hard work. Without such a spirit, it will not work, even with more money and materials. In addition to improving economic development, great attention should also be paid to family planning. We should carry out the tasks of helping the poor and population control at the same time by strengthening the idea of per capita farmland and grain. Greater attention to such ideas should be paid in poor areas so as to invoke a sense of urgency. The people

in the old revolutionary areas made great contributions to the causes of revolution and construction in the p. 4. Therefore, a job well done in economic development and helping the poor in these areas means a lot both economically and politically. We must persist in implementing this work.

On 7 December, Comrade Chen Junsheng met Secretary Lu Rongjing, Governor Fu Xishou, Deputy Secretary Meng Fulin, and Vice Governor Wang Sheyun, and heard a report on the work of agriculture and economic development in the province.

Discusses Planting, Birth Rate

*OW1712200989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1457 GMT 9 Dec 89*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Jian (7115 0256) and XINHUA reporter Zhang Chuanxuan (1728 0278 1357)]

[Text] Hefei, 9 Dec (XINHUA)—"People in poor hilly districts must strive to become rich, give birth to fewer children, and plant more trees. The experience in Jinzhai is excellent." This remark was made by Chen Junsheng, state councillor and head of the Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas, when he visited the Dabieshan Hilly District in western parts of Anhui Province. He spoke highly of the experience in Jinzhai County, Anhui.

Jinzhai County is a old revolutionary base in the heart of the Dabieshan Hilly District. With the help of the State Science and Technology Commission in recent years, it has distinguished itself in making use of scientific and technical know-how to help poor people develop the local areas on a large scale. The issue of food and clothing has been resolved basically in the county. In recent years, the county has planted 100,000 mu of trees, grown more than 100,000 fruit trees, and increased the lumber output by 20,000 cubic meters of lumber each year. At the same time, there have been 100,000 fewer births in the county over the past decade. It basically has changed the vicious cycle that "the poorer the people are, the more children they have, and the more children they have, the poorer they become" to the splendid cycle of carrying out family planning and promoting eugenics.

Jinzhai County was actually "forced" to make its policy on promoting planned parenthood. Prior to 1982, the county paid little attention to population control. Some people in the county had believed that "if a family has one more child, it only needs to add a scoop of water to the porridge." As a result, the population in the county rose by 130 percent. The per-capita share of arable land and grain ration dropped by 100 percent. More and more people became poverty-stricken and in dire need of food and clothing. However, since then the county leadership has become determined to pay full attention to developing the economic sphere and to promoting family planning. While alerting all the people in the county to the consequences of the ever-growing population, the

county has implemented a "triple responsibility system" on birth control (under which the party and government cadres sign contracts to oversee the rate of childbirth, the cadres in charge of family planning give professional guidance, and the medical personnel provide the necessary medical services). It also has enforced a "triple administrative system for rewards and punishments" (premarital, prenatal, and postnatal administration), the "triple integrated contract system" (under which husbands and wives of child-bearing age, public health technical personnel, and administrative cadres sign contracts with each other) and other effective measures. As a result of the county's persistent efforts in this connection, the birthrate in the county has dropped from 17.67 per 1,000 in 1979 to 10.51 births per 1,000 at this time. The natural growth rate has dropped from 11.45 in 1979 to the current growth rate of 4.12 per 1,000. The rate of single child families has risen from 28.18 percent of all families with children in 1979 to the current percentage of 87.82, and the rate of multi-child families has fallen from 30.62 percent in 1979 to 0.31 percent now. Meanwhile, the percentage of the county's forest cover has risen from 38.6 percent in 1979 to the current percentage of 59.8. Tremendous progress has been made in industrial and agricultural production, while per-capita income has risen sharply from 75 yuan in 1979 to 300 yuan at present. Thus, "to attain prosperity, poor hilly areas must have fewer children, while planting more trees" has become a pet phrase in the county.

Chen Junsheng said with a sigh: There are too many children in many localities in the poverty-stricken areas that I have visited. These areas also have cut down too many trees. Jinzhai County has paid full attention to both tasks by promoting economy and decreasing population. It evaluates cadres by examining their achievements in this connection. This is the only path to help people drive off poverty and become prosperous. There have been 100,00 fewer births in the county over a 10-year period. This is extraordinary. Your natural rate of population growth is much lower than the national figure. You are an excellent example for the poor areas. He emphatically pointed out: In developing agricultural production, we must pay full attention to family planning. To help the poor, we must exert even greater attention to family planning. Therefore, cadres in charge of rural work and the work of helping the poor must grasp the two tasks simultaneously (promote economic development and decrease population). Poor areas must foster a "double per-capita concept"—the per-capita share of arable land and the per-capita grain ration. They must include family planning in the general plan for economic development and grasp this task continuously for several decades. Profound changes are bound to take place in such poor areas.

Visits Two Hubei Counties

HK1512085589 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpts] On 9-10 December, accompanied by Vice Provincial Governor Han Hongshu, Chen Junsheng,

state councillor and head of Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas under the State Council, visited villages and peasant households to inspect the work of helping the poor in Yingshan and Hongan Counties. He listened to reports presented by the Huanggang Prefectural CPC Committee and the Administrative Commission, the Yingshan County CPC Committee and government, and the Hongan County CPC Committee and government. He issued the following important instructions during the inspection: "Relying on scientific and technical progress to develop regional backbone industries is a fundamental solution for helping poor areas to overcome poverty and become prosperous."

Comrade Chen Junsheng first pointed out: Help-the-poor work in Yingshan County has basically avoided a vicious circle and has now been developing in a benign circle. This has been reflected in the following three aspects: First, destructive cultivation and lumbering have stopped. Second, attention has been equally paid to promoting production and curbing population growth. The previous situation, in which the poorer the people were, the more children they gave birth to, and the more children they gave birth to, the poorer they became has changed. Now the population growth rate of the county is 9 per 1,000, which is lower than the average level of the whole country. Third, people in the county have changed their ideas. The previous state of mind, in which the poorer they were, the more upset and disappointed they became has been changed. Now they have discovered the way for getting rich. Comrade Chen Junsheng repeatedly stressed: Efforts must be made to promote agricultural production and to reduce population growth. We cannot do rural work well without paying attention to family planning. This is particularly the case when we do our work in poor areas. We must simultaneously grasp production and the control of population growth. Apart from per unit area yield, we must also emphasize per capita consumption, and per capita occupation of cultivated land. This must be regarded as an important yardstick for assessing our achievements in work.

Comrade Chen Junsheng continued: The key to our help-the-poor work lies in mental support and support in terms of will power. Without the spirit of self-reliance and struggling hard, poor areas and households cannot get rid of poverty regardless of their great potentials and abundant support for them in terms of funds and materials.

Comrade Chen Junsheng stressed: The county leading body plays a vital role in help-the-poor work. The leading body must be determined and have full confidence of leading people of the whole county to take the road of prosperity.

While talking about the issue of policy, Comrade Chen Junsheng reiterated: The policy of the state for helping poor areas and households will remain unchanged. Screening and consolidating companies does not mean abolishing those companies responsible for helping poor

areas develop through science and technology. These are two matters of a completely different nature. We must continue to develop such companies. Profound development in poor areas must also be continued. Our policy in this regard must not be changed. Regarding contracted projects of scientific and technical support, remuneration based on achievements is completely reasonable.

Tian Jiyun Inspects Rural Guizhou 8-12 Dec

OW1712130689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0236 GMT 13 Dec 89

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Pan Didu (3382 1593 6757) and XINHUA reporter Long Wenbing (7893 2429 1755)]

[Text] Guiyang, 13 Dec (XINHUA)—While inspecting the countryside of Guizhou, Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, stressed that poverty-stricken areas should break the impasse in agricultural production; gradually raise the level of self-sufficiency in grain supply; exploit or develop their mountains, rivers, forests, farmland, soils, and roads with emphasis and in a comprehensive and planned way; and closely combine agricultural development and ecological balance with population growth control so as to open up a new avenue for themselves.

From 8 to 12 December, Tian Jiyun inspected the prefectures of Zunyi, Anshun, and Bijie in Guizhou Province. He visited a number of counties, districts, townships, and villages, where he talked to peasants in the fields and held forums with grass-roots cadres. He also heard a briefing by the provincial party committee and government on the province's comprehensive program for agricultural development and made important speeches.

Tian Jiyun said: Guizhou has seen fluctuation in grain production for several years in a row. In spite of this year's bumper harvest of 7.08 billion kg, the second since 1984, Guizhou still ranks low among provinces with low per-capita grain output. The reason is the quick growth of the population and the deterioration of the ecological environment. Compared with the rest of the nation, Guizhou's farming situation is extremely grim, especially in the area of grain production. It is faced with great difficulties in developing itself. Agriculture has become a major problem restricting the province's economic development.

Pointing to the situation he learned of while on his inspection tour, Tian Jiyun said: To eliminate such a malicious grain, population, and ecological cycle, Guizhou must begin developing agriculture in an all-round way. He added: Despite all its problems, Guizhou has the potential and experience to carry out this task. Therefore, the situation is very promising for Guizhou. Guizhou must commit itself to further raising the per unit yield of medium- or low-yielding farmland, which represents 70 percent of its total 28 million mu of

cultivated land. If the province will devote a few years of hard work to expanding the area of farmland with a steady high output from the current 6.8 million mu to around 14 million mu—or a half mu of high-yield farmland per capita, increase its application of science and technology, and raise other farmland's yield per unit area, then the food problem can be solved gradually. In addition, Guizhou should exploit its massive unused mountains and slopes. It can start with areas near rivers by planting trees or grass, carrying out afforestation and farming at the same time, and developing simultaneously shelter forests, commercial forests, and economic forests. Such measures will not only solve the soil erosion problem but also help increase the production of grain and various special farm products. Guizhou should also exploit the resources of rivers laid waste. In the process of comprehensively developing agriculture, all localities have acquired some useful experiences in line with the local conditions. It is important that these localities sum up these experiences and promote their usefulness.

Tian Jiyun also stressed that, in order to succeed in developing agriculture in a comprehensive way, all localities must conscientiously implement "the decisions" adopted at the Fifth CPC Central Committee Plenum, continue to intensify rural reforms, and uphold steady rural policies—which also serve to set at rest the minds of more than 800 million peasants. All in all, this is an issue affecting the overall situation, which must be given top priority. Localities should also pay special attention to sustaining the enthusiasm for work of the large numbers of cadres at the grass-roots level, for the nation depends on them to lead the masses to complete various tasks. In developing agriculture comprehensively, it is also necessary to attach importance to the role of leadership, pool resources together, raise funds through various channels, employ unified planning, finish easy tasks before going on to more difficult ones, and stress beneficial results. It is also necessary to appropriately and flexibly develop newly explored mountain areas, establish and improve the countryside's collective economy, and through social service fully arouse people's enthusiasm for family business.

Accompanying Comrade Tian Jiyun on the inspection tour were Wang Chaowen, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and Guizhou governor; Liu Zhongyi, vice minister of State Planning Commission; and others.

Song Jian Inspects Anhui 5-7 Dec

OW1712204889 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 89

[By ANHUI RIBAO reporter Tu Jin, and station reporter Zhou Xin; from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] While inspecting how science and technology are being utilized to help impoverished people in the Dabie-shan areas, Song Jian, state councillor and minister in

charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, stressed: We should continue to help people in the Dabieshan areas change their outmoded production patterns and lifestyle and achieve prosperity by developing a sizable commodity economy supported by science and technology.

Comrade Song Jian inspected Tongcheng, Qianshan, Taihu, Yuexi, and Huoshan Counties in Anhui from 5 to 7 December. He visited the rural areas and backbone enterprises [zhi zhu qi ye], which were set up to help the poor by developing production supported by science and technology. He also visited scientists, technicians, and some poor families, had informal discussions with cadres and the masses, and inspected how science and technology are being utilized to help the poor in the Dabieshan areas.

On the morning of 5 December, Comrade Song Jian had a meeting with Lu Rongjin, secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee; Fu Xishou, Anhui Provincial Party Committee deputy secretary and Anhui governor; Meng Fulin, Anhui Provincial Party Committee deputy secretary; and Wang Sheyun and Wu Changqi, Anhui vice governors, and had cordial conversations with them.

Song Jian was accompanied by Anhui Vice Governor Zhang Runxia and responsible comrades of the State Council Office in charge of aid-the-poor affairs and the center for technological development in rural areas under the State Science and Technology Commission.

Song Jian showed great concern for educated young people as well as scientists and technicians working in the rural areas to help the poor. He said: I am happy whenever I see young people.

During his inspection tour in Taihu County, Song Jian and his party boarded a boat to inspect fish breeding in mesh containers [wang xiang] in the Hualiangping Reservoir. The fish breeding demonstration farm was set up by Li Zhenhai, Zhu Songnin, and Fu Zetian, three doctorate candidates of the Beijing University of Agricultural Engineering. After setting foot on the Nidu Islet in the reservoir, Comrade Song Jian had cordial conversations with Li Zhenhai and other young people, urging them to take good care of themselves, to cooperate in their work, and to make their fish breeding farm a permanent demonstration farm with its own set of rules and regulations. Song Jian then had a group picture taken with the young people.

Comrade Song Jian also showed great concern for the people living in the old revolutionary bases. He visited rural families on two occasions during the inspection. Despite fatigue after a long journey on the afternoon of 7 December, he was briefed by responsible comrades of the Luan Prefectural Party Committee and the prefectural administrative office soon after he stepped out of his car in the prefecture. After hearing the reports, he spoke highly of the people from the old revolutionary base for their contributions to the revolution, their love

for the party and socialism, and their fine revolutionary tradition of waging arduous struggle. Song Jian said: The party Central Committee and the State Council care very much about the people in the Dabieshan areas. You can rest assured that the aid-the-poor policies will not change, and that people in the Dabieshan areas will continue to receive support from the party Central Committee and the State Council. While great changes have taken place in the Dabieshan areas in recent years, you should not be complacent. The aid-the-poor programs must continue.

Song Jian stressed: We should, as always, continue to help the people in the Dabieshan areas to change their outmoded production patterns and lifestyle and achieve prosperity by developing a sizable commodity economy supported by science and technology.

Song Jian said: While helping the poor, we also should consider what major measures should be taken to achieve even greater success in the future so that the gross national output will be doubled [fan yi fan] and people will have a comparatively comfortable life by the end of this century. An appropriate growth of township enterprises must be maintained. Backbone industries [zhi zhu xing chan ye] are the most effective means that we can count on to solve problems. The masses should be encouraged to pool their money to develop backbone industries. Scientists and technicians should be supported and encouraged to help the poor in the rural areas. As far as scientists and technicians are concerned, there is no greater expectation and reward than being able to use their knowledge and technical expertise to help people become prosperous.

During their inspection in Anhui, Song Jian and his party also were briefed by responsible comrades of Yuexi and Huashan Counties and had discussions with them on how to develop mountainous resources, organize scientists and technicians to work in rural areas, and develop background industries.

Song Jian and his party also inspected a window screen plant in Tongcheng County, a tangerine base in Zuling Village in Taihu County, a mushroom farm in Yuexi County, an export food processing plant in Huoshan County, the Zhu Boan District, and the small Dongyangshan Economic Zone. He also paid tribute to the memorial of revolutionary martyr Zhu Boan.

Comrade Song Jian and his party concluded their inspection and left Anhui at 1700 on 7 December.

Article Discusses Journalism Authenticity

HK1812153089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Dec 89 p 3

[Article by Yao Guangrong (1202 1639 2837):
"Thoughts on News"]

[Text] Authenticity is the lifeline of news reporting, and a basic criterion which must be followed in our journalism work. Sticking to news authenticity has always been regarded as an important principle of party spirit in the theories and practice of proletarian journalism. Of course, textbooks on journalism of the bourgeoisie have also stressed "authenticity." In the turmoil and rebellion which happened in Beijing in this spring and summer, certain people flaunted the banner of "new authenticity." In a period of time, it seemed that news authenticity became a problem on the proletarian side.

When the whole truth of the "turmoil and rebellion" came out, the severe harmfulness caused by erroneous guidance for journalism work was extensively exposed. The "VOA," which has always claimed to be "objective and just," has been condemned by the people of the world and regarded as a "rumormonger." The "news authenticity," which the bourgeoisie has bragged about, has been seen through by more and more people. But this does not mean that the problem has been solved once and for all. We must seriously consider and answer questions on completely clarifying problems in theories on journalism, theories which were adversely affected by bourgeois liberalization, making a clean break with the sham of news authenticity of the bourgeoisie, and justly and forcefully upholding the views on the scientific news authenticity of the proletariat.

News reporting is a reflection of the objective facts, but whether it is true, or valuable is determined by persons who represent a certain class, stratum, or social group.

The dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge is an active theory of reflection. It affirms the primary importance of objectivity and attaches importance to the subjective initiative of man. It particularly stresses that we must not deviate from the social character of man to observe and understand problems. Journalism work as a reflection of the objective facts is undoubtedly linked with the subjectivity of man. In the present-day society, people belong to a certain class, stratum, or social group. All ideological viewpoints reflect without exception a certain will, or trends. This has been reflected in the fact that news reports, first of all, affect people's judgment on the authenticity of the news. Furthermore, news reports also affect people's choice in their colorful social life. What must be reported, or what must not be reported, or what must be emphatically reported, or what must be generally reported is all connected with the political interests of the relevant class, or social group. No such thing as objectively "reporting all available news" has existed. It is impractical to merely regard news reporting as "mass media," or to deny its function in expressing political viewpoints. Different classes and political groups have their own standards and values for news selections. Regarding what to report from the same event source, the proletariat has its proletarian viewpoint, whereas the bourgeoisie follows its bourgeois viewpoints. We regard the event which happened in Beijing as a "social turmoil" and "counterrevolutionary rebellion." But the bourgeois mass media in the West beautified it as

a "prodemocracy movement" and "Beijing Spring." Such a "rival show" in news reporting has fully reflected the fundamental confrontation between the two classes and the two social systems. It is not surprising at all that some news organs abroad enthusiastically echo a small number of people at home who preach bourgeois liberalization, and that they desperately distort the facts, or wantonly fabricate rumors. This is out of their need to win over public opinion for their "peaceful evolution" in socialist China. Fundamentally speaking, this has inevitably revealed the reactionary character of the bourgeoisie of going against the trends of social development and their hypocrisy of covering up social and historical true facts to deceive the broad masses of the laboring people with an aim of defending their own interests.

It is true that in the bourgeois journalist contingent, there are a number of upright journalists and men of insight who try to be impartial, and "tell the truth," or report the real situation. The long-term development of the journalist undertaking of the bourgeoisie has also developed some rational contents, including journalist laws and regulations and journalist morals. However, due to the limitations of their class nature, it is very difficult for their news coverage and editing to eliminate various social controls, including "monopoly control and advertisement control," "sources control," and so on. According to materials revealed 10 years ago by "EDITOR AND PUBLISHER", published in the United States, at that time there were more than 10 large newspaper groups in the United States which controlled about half of the circulation of big newspapers in the country. Every year about 50 newspapers were sold to these big newspaper groups. If they purchase newspapers of the whole country at such a speed, by 1992 there will not be any newspapers independently run by other institutions. In the meantime, advertisements are the main source of incomes of the capitalist journalist undertaking. Some of the advertisers are big capitalists who have a lot of money. This has formed the close relations characterized by "newspaper groups taking financial groups as their backers, and financial groups taking newspaper groups as their propaganda tools." Sometimes, bourgeois newspapers and journals also criticize certain defects of the government. But they do so under the prerequisite of not endangering the rule of the bourgeoisie. In so doing, they serve as a "valve" of the bourgeois government, and also beautify themselves. Contradictions between various financial groups are sometimes reflected in the newspaper groups. For example, the world-shaking "Watergate scandal" revealed by the WASHINGTON POST and other newspapers and journals was a farce which reflected the open strife and veiled struggle between the financial groups in the eastern and western parts of the United States.

There is no denying the fact that the socialist press institutions never conceal their proletarian nature; they openly announce that they serve the socialist economic foundation because they represent the fundamental interests of the majority of the members of the society,

conform with the trends of social development, and keep in line with persistent news authenticity. Some comrades are influenced by the journalist viewpoints of the West. They are worried about the possibility that the class and social characters of our newspapers will affect authentic reports, or cause false reporting. They maintain that journalists must "only be responsible for facts." Actually, if they only regard themselves as tools for disseminating "facts," regardless of the influence over the interests of the party and the people, they will inevitably lapse into the quagmire of bourgeois metaphysics. This not only violates the theory of reflection of dialectical materialism, but also deviates from the fundamental purpose of the people's journalists. We must admit that in the past we also experienced many cases of news "distortion," or "unauthenticity," especially during the period when the "gang of four" was riding roughshod, mainly because the propaganda machines were under the control of the antiparty and antipeople clique which trampled upon the Marxist epistemological line. This was also connected with some complicated factors such as the thinking and work style of our journalist contingent. When the leadership over press institutions has returned to the hands of the party and people, and when we have reestablished the epistemological line of seeking truth from facts, our socialist journalism work has been improving in an all-round way. Regarding the implementation of the principle of news authenticity, we stick to the stand that our press media must become the mouthpiece of the party and the people. In the meantime, we also stress that we must go about things in accordance with the objective law governing press reporting to correctly handle relations among facts, news reporting, and politics. We integrate news authenticity with the political nature of news reporting. In the meantime, we strictly enforce the discipline of the proletariat news reporting and prohibit any fraud. All this has ensured the credibility of our journalism work which is recognized by the whole world.

Our news reporting must accurately reflect the specific facts. But our higher demand is that our news reporting must be dialectically linked with our all-round, essential and historical authenticity.

Fraud is a common failing of the news reporting of the bourgeoisie. This is connected with its class bias and with the gross defects in its epistemological methods. The "accuracy in the five W's of news reporting" is a common principle which the bourgeois journalism follows. In other words, the figures, events, sites, and cause and effects must never be false or changed. This is not different from our principle. But what they grasp is only specific facts. Very often, this is a kind of authenticity which is like "a blind man groping for fish." Lenin pointed out: "Regarding social phenomena, there is no other untenable method than randomly citing some facts and juggling with some specific examples." News authenticity of the proletariat has a higher demand and stresses "grasping facts based on all-round and total

links" to ensure a dialectical unity between specific authenticity and all-round, essential and historical authenticity.

All-round authenticity. When Comrade Liu Shaoqi was speaking with journalists from north China, he clearly pointed out: "To ensure news authenticity, we must write reports in an all-round way. There will be no truth if any part is missing." Everything divides into two. We must see the two sides of the matter to avoid oneness. We must make a distinction between the principal aspect and secondary aspect. We must avoid failing to see the forest for the trees, or picking up the sesame seed but overlooking the watermelons. In the meantime, we must pay attention to the fact that one cause may produce many effects, that many causes may produce one effect, and that many causes may produce many effects. We must not do things in an "oversimplified way," or wrongly think that "one cause can only produce one effect," or fail to see the overall situation. For example, certain corrupted phenomena in our rank were nonessentials in our society, because the majority of our party members and cadres are good or comparatively good. These phenomena were connected with some complicated social and historical factors involving the system and the building of our contingent. We have taken measures to systematically straighten them out in terms of legal system, discipline inspection, and supervisory work, and we popularized the method of "making things known to the public and exercising supervision" and so on to deal with the situation. However, a tiny number of people who were engaged in bourgeois liberalization described our work as an utter failure. To them, our party and government were "hopeless because they were too corrupted." Some newspapers and journals in the West also followed their tune to stir up trouble. This would inevitably distort the facts and confuse right and wrong. Of course, advocating all-round reports does not mean that we are only fond of "praise," and that we report only the good news, but not the bad. Actually, while reporting the great achievements made by the people under the leadership of the party, we also criticize in a practical way our mistakes and defects, so that the role of media supervision can be greatly strengthened. This has strongly guided and promoted our work.

Essential authenticity. Although there is still academic debate about the issue of essential authenticity, the principle that news reporting must reflect the essence of the matters through phenomena (including false phenomena) must not be negated. It is right to say that it is hard for many active events, such as an earthquake, solar eclipse, lunar eclipse, and so on, to reflect the essence of the matters. Reports on some events, such as plane crashes, train explosions, and so on, can only describe "true phenomena." In writing such reports, it is easy to answer "what," but difficult to answer "why." "Essential authenticity" can only be reflected after making profound investigation and making a series of reports. However, many kinds of in-depth news reporting, including commentary reports, explanatory reports,

newsletters on events and work, features, news comments, and so on, can and must reveal the essence and external links of the relevant events. The event which recently happened in Beijing was essentially "social turmoil" and "counterrevolutionary rebellion," which was a product of a minor domestic climate and major international climate. This has been proven by the criminal conducts of those plotters, engineers, and criminal elements who were guilty of beating, smashing, looting, and burning, and the sabotage activities of the internal and external hostile forces which collaborated with each other. Some Western newspapers and journals did everything possible to avoid this but used abstract "democracy," "human rights," "progressing trends," and so on to cover up the essence of the struggle between the two classes and the two social systems. While reporting the event in Beijing, they only concentrated their attention on slogans such as "opposing corruption," "striving for democracy," and so on, which served as a foil, with an aim of mixing the spurious with the genuine and deceiving the world's public opinions. This has left a extremely bad and false record in the history of world journalism.

Historical truth. Historical truth is an important condition for preserving the authenticity of news. For today's news is tomorrow's history. We should be responsible for today's facts as well as tomorrow's history. In covering and editing news, we should make sure that the historical material we use reflects true historical conditions, and, on the other hand, we should grasp the truth with an historical and developmental view so that our reportage corresponds with the great social historical trends and stands up to the test of history. For a time many reports published by our newspapers beautified and exaggerated capitalism, as if it were more promising than socialism. The truth is that following World War II, capitalist productive relations made some adjustments to help tide over the economic crises and provide more room for the development of production and technology. But this has not been able to resolve the basic contradiction between the socialization of production and the private ownership of capital, nor has there been any fundamental change in the exploitive nature of the capitalist class. History decrees that capitalism be replaced by socialism. Following the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee, opinion in news circles has resumed the propaganda for the superiority, achievements, and traditional strong points of socialism, and returned to adherence to the four cardinal principles, which is the opposite of bourgeois liberalized education. This has enabled people to see clearly the regularity and prospects of historical development and greatly invigorated the activity and creativity of socialism. History will record this news with historical truthfulness.

It Is Not Easy To Prevent Falsehood in News But It Is Not Impossible

Adhering to the principle of news authenticity, while it may look easy, is a very complicated task. The proletarian journalist's work has always been responsible and

serious, struggling on one front against bourgeois falsehood, and, on the other, distancing itself from skepticism, and not being averse to serious study of the relevant regularities concerning the prevention of news falsehoods. In the history of our party's journalism, from the famous drive against "polite-formula and empty reports" and "different reports for inside and outside consumption" in the liberated areas, to the elimination following the "Cultural Revolution" of the "false, exaggerated, and empty reports" of the "gang of four," there are always attempts, in theory and in practice, to clarify the origins of news and restore its truth and sum up rich and profound experiences and lessons. Many sound methods against falsehood were created by many of our news units in learning to use the epistemology and methods of dialectical materialism.

There are other, more popular methods against falsehood, such as "cleansing the idealist cast of mind and ruling out falsehood at the source level." News originates from facts, which come before news. We therefore demand in-depth coverage and seek truth from facts. Western journalistic practice puts "facts before everything," while deeming it all right to rely—as long as they are made explicit—on "news sources." Whether the sources are solid or reliable and whether the facts have any confirmation, is not their concern. Unavoidably this will give a "green light" to falsehood. Western reports on the Beijing disturbance were mostly in the format of "being based on the claim of somebody" or "according to unconfirmed reports." News manufactured from grapevines and hearsay can only cheat and spread falsehood. We are opposed to idealistic styles, such as deviating from practical situations, distorted viewpoints, or over-polishing. We pay attention to educating editors and reporters to consciously achieve consensus with the people and seize hold of the real attitude of the majority of society. We do not allow them to go their own way. At the same time, we lay strong emphasis on correctly handling the relationship between news and propaganda-worthiness, the balance of news time-sensitivity against its suitability to the climate, and the relation between news authenticity and social effects. In this way we eliminate "falsehood" in the dialectical unity of the specific truth, whole picture, and real nature of a piece of news with historical truth.

Furthermore, there is the "integrated improvement of the quality of news workers to eliminate falsehood in a dynamic way." When news errs in truth, the key responsible element is the human one. Apart from the usual human biases and viewpoints, there is the influence of various external social factors (for instance the interference of unhealthy style). Nor should we neglect the constraints of knowledge. Coverage and editing of news involve all kinds of knowledge, ranging from astronomy, geology, society, and natural sciences to facts about various social sectors. There are many cases of "loss of authenticity" due to news workers' insufficient knowledge. Therefore, in conducting popular education for news authenticity, we should pay attention to strengthening the political, professional, intellectual, and moral

levels of news workers. There have successively appeared in our news force a large number of model news workers adhering to principles, defending authenticity, and capable of struggling against unhealthy styles. An integrated improvement of news workers' quality and bringing prosperity to and advancing socialist journalism will also realize more effectively the principle of news authenticity.

Lastly, there is the "perfection of rules and restraints to deal with falsehood." Along with the progress of news reform, many news units have established sound work rules to prevent loss of news authenticity, such as examination of drafts, the verification system, correction system, reward and punishment system, and the ethical rules for news workers. Some units have selectively adopted reasonable management methods of Western news organizations. The departments in charge of news have also stressed joint inspection and doing things according to journalistic principles to help institutionalize and normalize the defense of news authenticity.

At present many news units are echoing the party central authorities' call for deepening and extending the study of philosophy. If we arm the minds of news workers with Marxist philosophical weapons, then, with the clarification of the negative teaching material of bourgeois liberalization, news workers will definitely adhere better to the proletarian view of news authenticity, and the principled, systematic, and scientific nature of journalistic work will be strengthened.

Kang Keqing Reaffirms Women's Rights

OW1712174889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1527 GMT 17 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)—Kang Keqing, honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, recently called for further endeavors to safeguard women's legitimate rights and interests and eliminate discrimination against women.

December 18 this year marks the 10th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the convention on the elimination of discrimination against women. In July 1980, Kang led a Chinese delegation to Copenhagen, Denmark, to sign the convention on behalf of the Chinese Government.

In an interview with XINHUA, Kang, also the vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said the adoption of the U.N. convention is a major progress for the women the world over in their struggle for their own emancipation and equality between men and women.

The Chinese Communist Party and Government have always attached importance to safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, Kang said.

In the past 10 years, she said, the Chinese Government has revised and promulgated laws and regulations relating to guaranteeing equality of sexes.

These laws and regulations include the marriage law, the inheritance law and the regulations on labor protection for women workers.

Recently, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has decided to include the formulation of the women protection law in its five-year legislature program.

She pointed out that the implementation of all these laws and regulations has ensured women's equal rights with men in politics, employment, education, health care, economy and social life and raised women's status.

However, she said, women are still facing problems as the feudal practice that men are superior to women has not yet been eliminated and discrimination against women still exists and there are still many women illiterates in the country.

Therefore, she called for the joint efforts of the whole society to work for the elimination of discrimination against women.

Military

Article Urges Crackdown on Economic Crimes

HK1112092989 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 23 Nov 89 p 3

[Report by Teng Yuzhong (3326 3022 1813) and Cao Ruilin (2580 3843 2651): "The Whole Army Makes Marked Achievements in Implementing the 'Circular' Issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate"]

[Text] The author learned from the department concerned that the Army had made marked achievements in implementing the "circular" issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The great masses of the officers and soldiers of the whole Army have received a profound lesson, and their eagerness to fight against corruption, bribery, and profiteering has been greatly aroused. Up to the deadline prescribed by the "circular," 123 economic criminals in the whole Army surrendered themselves to the military procuratorial organs and the departments concerned, and they made confessions and returned a total of 1.06 million yuan involved in bribes, corruption, and profiteering and handed over stolen money amounting to 820,000 yuan. There were 26 persons who committed corruption and bribery involving more than 10,000 yuan.

After the "circular" was issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the General Political Department issued many notices making prompt arrangements for the Army to carry out the "circular." The absolute majority of unit leaders grasped

implementation of the "circular" issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate as an important task in carrying out the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; they organized propaganda and built up a great momentum for implementing the "circular" by threatening the persons who had committed such crimes as corruption, bribery, and profiteering and driving them to surrender to the military procuratorial organs and the departments concerned. After reading the "circular," five persons, including the chief of a repair workshop of the Shanxi Provincial Military District Department of Logistics, took initiative and surrendered themselves to the military procuratorial organ; they confessed that they had gained 25,000 yuan by engaging in profiteering involving 100 tons of copper and handed back 17,000 yuan. Leaders at various levels also grasped ideological work for the personnel who had committed crimes and violated law according to their mentality and psychological characteristics. After the chief of a certain production office of a training regiment of an air force unit based in Lanzhou surrendered himself, the leaders of the units concerned and procuratorial staff arrived at the location of the the regiment to launch work, and in 3 days, another 5 persons surrendered themselves, confessing that they had committed corruption and profiteering involving a total of more than 50,000 yuan. At the same time, military judicial organs at various levels grasped verification of cases of confession and surrender and handle them speedily, embodying the spirit of the "circular" issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The responsible person of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Military Procuratorate said during interview with the reporters that they would continue adhering to the spirit of the party's 4th Plenary Session and 5th Plenary Session, closely rely on the great masses of the people, and seriously investigate into and resolutely crack down on economic crimes. He pointed out that the whole Army had scored great achievements in implementing the "circular" issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, but that because of various reasons, some criminal elements had not surrendered themselves and as a result had missed the good chance. Leniency to those who confess and harshness to those who refuse is our party's consistent policy; to the criminal elements, surrender is still a legal condition for leniency, reduced punishment, or exemption from punishment. Therefore, the criminal elements should perceive the situation clearly and embark on the road of surrender as early as possible. The military procuratorial organs at various levels must grasp cracking down on crimes of corruption and bribery as a task of top priority, and promptly investigate the reported evidences involving persons who do not surrender themselves and punish them harshly so as to protect and promote our Army's revolutionized and modernized construction.

Economic & Agricultural

U.S. Dollar Appreciates Against Renminbi

OW1812171089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1612 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Shanghai, December 18 (XINHUA)—The exchange rate of the Chinese RMB [renminbi] yuan vis-a-vis one U.S. dollar shot up by 28 percentage points in 58 minutes at China's biggest foreign exchange center here today.

Today was the first trading day at the center since last Friday's announcement of the exchange rate drop of the Chinese currency vis-a-vis foreign currencies.

The closing price for one U.S. dollar was 5.67 yuan with 310,000 U.S. dollars traded today.

Economic observers here pointed out that this is the first trend of U.S. dollar appreciation at the exchange market since last Friday.

The center which was established in 1986 was crowded with customers early this morning. A broker who never missed a day of business said, "I've never seen so many people at the center since 1986."

Many had come to observe rather than make transactions, one center manager said.

At 10:30 am, the electronic display board showed an opening price of 5.38 yuan. the closing price of last Friday when the Chinese currency exchange rate drop was announced.

As the brokers learned that eighty thousand U.S. dollars were on offer and there were buying orders for 560,000 U.S. dollars and buoyed by a possible appreciation of U.S. dollars, they rushed to call their clients.

The electronic board flashed a rise of a percentage point every two minutes and the figure went up to 5.40 when a Bank of China broker withdrew his offer to purchase 200,000 U.S. dollars, reducing the buying orders to 360,000 U.S. dollars with the amount offered remaining as it was.

As the U.S. dollar continued firm, a broker announced he was withdrawing a 50,000-U.S.-dollar buying order with demand at 310,000 U.S. dollars.

A dramatic appreciation of U.S. dollars was avoided as the People's Bank of China, China's central bank, used the equalization fund to strike a balance between supply and demand at the exchange market.

The center closed at 11:28 am with a quote of 5.67 yuan for one U.S. dollar.

One of the biggest buyers today was Wang Computer Industry Development Co. Ltd., a Sino-American joint venture which bought 150,000 U.S. dollars needed to import computer parts.

John J. Norris, commercial consul of the American Consulate in Shanghai, came to watch the transactions today. "The business is very active," he said.

The center opens four days a week with daily volume of somewhere between 3 to 4 million U.S. dollars. It had total transactions of 730 million U.S. dollars last year.

Official Says Exchange Rate To Boost Exports

OW1812154589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1523 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—A foreign trade official said in an interview today that the drop in the exchange rate of RMB [renminbi] vis-a-vis foreign currencies which came into force Saturday will boost China's exports and foreign trade.

He acknowledged that the drop will affect the prices of imported goods.

A Bank of China official at the bank's Beijing headquarters said the readjustment "will not affect the bank's normal business. Appropriate arrangements have already been made."

Analysts here believe that export departments and export-oriented manufacturers in recent years have suffered owing to the rise in production costs caused by price hikes. If the exchange rate had remained unadjusted, exports would have been held back and the state would have suffered heavy financial burdens, they noted.

Observers here say that the readjustment was timely because at the foreign currency exchange centers, one U.S. dollar was exchanged last week for five RMB yuan, instead of six as in the past. The readjusted rate is closer to the rate at the exchange centers, they said.

The State Administration of Exchange Control announced a 21.2 percent drop in the exchange rate of the Renminbi vis-a-vis foreign currencies Friday night.

In Shanghai, China's largest financial center, the opening price for one U.S. dollar was 5.38 RMB yuan and the closing was 5.67 yuan at the foreign exchange center today, the first trading day since the announcement of the rate readjustment last Friday. The center had been bombarded by telephone calls in the last two days, inquiring about the Monday opening price. The Friday closing price for one U.S. dollar was 5.38 RMB yuan.

Professor Chen Zehao, a Shanghai financial expert, listed the advantages of the readjustment as: limiting imports, encouraging exports, drawing more foreign investment and stimulating incoming remittance and tourism.

"The readjustment is most conducive to reducing financial deficits and improving the adverse balance of international payments," Professor Chen added.

But, the professor warned against increasing the RMB paper money supply, which would probably lead to a new wave of inflation.

To counterbalance the pressure, Professor Chen suggested, the austerity policy should not be relaxed; the export-oriented economy, particularly in coastal areas, should be considerably boosted; and the Central Bank should strengthen its macrocosmic control over the local foreign currency exchange centers.

"The readjustment will make things better for our export departments," said Si Baochang, an official from the Liaoning Provincial Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

He recalled that exports were stimulated for a time after China dropped the exchange rate in 1986, but the benefits were soon offset by domestic commodity price hikes in the last three years. "Many of the province's export departments suffered deficits last year," he said.

Si believes that the devaluation will encourage more foreign businessmen to invest in China.

Ding Shouren, financial department manager of the Sino-U.S. joint venture Shanghai Squibb Pharmaceutical Ltd., said the exchange rate readjustment will have little effect on the joint venture as it enjoys preferential terms and sells most of its products on the domestic market.

He is worried about the forthcoming exchange rate at the foreign currency exchange centers as the company uses the centers to exchange its extra renminbi into U.S. dollars.

Lin Jingyao, president of the Fujian branch of the People's Bank of China, said that if no measures are adopted to set price ceilings for the purchase of export goods, the cost for the foreign trade departments will inevitably rise and their initiative will be affected, offsetting the export stimulus provided by the devaluation.

Professor Wang Huaqing, deputy director of the Shanghai Financial Research Institute, called the drop "inevitable". The move "shows the continuation of China's open policy and the central government's confidence in leading the country in line with the policy of reforms and opening to the outside world. The readjustment is attractive to both foreign tourists and foreign investors," he added.

He pointed out that whether the move will have the expected positive results depends on further reforms in financial and foreign trade systems and various supporting measures such as the straightening out of the interest system and the reform of accounting practices.

Economist Says Rectification in 'Crucial Phase'

OW1812165289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1506 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—Despite a sluggish market in the past few months, supply still falls short of demand, according to Ma Hong, director of the State Council's Development Research Center.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Ma, one of China's leading economists, said that "in a sense, the sluggish market is not all bad." It reveals the contradictions in the country's economic development while providing opportunities for readjusting economic structure, Ma added.

The new problems in the markets and economic development all crop up at a time when enormous achievements have been made in the national economy and the living standard of the people has conspicuously improved, thus leaving a strong acceptance capability for the people and the national economy as a whole to the change of the market and the move of the country to improve economic environment and rectify the economic order, he said.

"Market mirroring the economic situation reflects both positive and negative results of the economic rectification," he stated. In this sense, he added, the prevailing weak market might be fundamentally attributed to the "periodical effect of the rectification."

Of the factors causing the weak market the major factor is the now checked excess demand, Ma said. The effective control by the state of the issuance of currency and credit for capital investment has helped cut consumption by 27 billion yuan in the first ten months this year on the assumption that every 10 billion yuan increase in investment in fixed assets results in a 4.2 billion yuan increase in consumption. In addition, the 52.1 billion yuan of consumption by social groups in the first three quarters of this year shows a drop by a big margin compared with the same period last year.

A buyers' market has appeared for some popular commodities, particularly since June when household appliances, including refrigerators, color TV sets, video sets and hi-fi recorders, imported early this year went on the market.

Another factor causing the weak market is the falling income of workers, Ma said.

Other factors Ma listed include an increase in bank deposits, a change in the consumption mentality, wave-like consumption, hoarding, relatively high prices of some commodities, new buying trends and poor quality and small selection of commodities.

He explained that the first ten months of this year saw a net increase of 110.4 billion yuan in bank deposits, a record high. Eighty percent of the deposited money was value-preserved.

With the drop in price-hikes and inflation, he said, panic buying has ended and consumer psychology has returned to normal.

The economist said that the equality in income distribution has resulted in equally uniform consumption patterns. In Chinese cities, 80 percent of the families have similar incomes—about 50 to 150 yuan per month. This fact often exerts great influence on the market. If one family can buy something, others can also afford it.

"This often creates a buying wave that can sweep the market" he said, adding that the panic purchase of color TV sets and refrigerators and other household appliances in the past several years is a sound example.

In the consumption of luxury items, Ma Hong said that China took only ten years to cover the same ground that developed countries covered in half a century.

In Chinese cities, half of the families have color TV sets and refrigerators. In major cities like Beijing, Tianjin and Guangzhou, 80 percent of the families have these luxury items.

This means that the consumption level of an average Chinese with per capita income of about 300 U.S. dollars, has reached that of a citizen in developed countries when per capita income was 1,000 U.S. dollars.

The economist said that the hoarding has postponed new demand. During the four panic buying waves, consumers have stocked up on many commodities, enough for use this year and the year after.

He added, the prices that were pushed up by panic buying are too high for ordinary buyers.

With the economy becoming more active, new buying trends have cropped up, Ma Hong pointed out. Now citizens in China spend more of their pocket money on things other than commodities. Many people prefer buying apartments and bonds. Others would rather use their money for travel or entertainment. In the first six months of this year, urban and rural Chinese spent about 600 billion yuan on non-commodity purchases.

The economist said that there is not an absolute glut of commodities. The stockpiling and short-supply are co-existing. Things that people want to buy are often in short supply or are too expensive.

In the face of the slumping market, Ma Hong pointed out that the rectification has entered a crucial phase of adjusting structure and raising efficiency.

He noted that eliminating a batch of profitless enterprises and cancelling some companies involved in distribution is "the price China must pay to make the economic structure rational."

The economist proposed that the state take advantage of the narrowing gap between supply and demand to adjust the economic structure through price adjustment.

He pointed out that the rectification plan should move in line with the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and act as a link between the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plans.

Trade Officials Discuss Foreign Businesses

HK1112143889 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 11 Dec 89 p 1

[By our staff reporter Ying Pu]

[Text] China's top trade officials and law makers met in Beijing on Saturday, calling attention to the urgent need to bring the country's foreign businesses under the administration of laws and regulations.

This national meeting, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert), was convened to launch a major campaign against unlawful practices in foreign trade and to instill a sense of law among the nation's almost 6,000 trade firms and thousands of provincial officials in charge of the businesses.

This campaign is designed to wake up people who may be ignorant of the possibility of a trade crisis if they continue to ignore laws and regulations in dealing with foreign business people, the organizers said.

According to incomplete statistics, only 60 percent of China's foreign trade contracts were actually carried out last year.

The five-day meeting has attracted more than 400 people, including Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court and an expert on international trade, Gu Ming, vice-chairman of the Legislation Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), and Sun Wanzhong, chief of the State Law Bureau.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Wang Pinqing, Mofert's vice-minister, called for a nation-wide effort to see China's foreign trade brought under the supervision of laws and regulations rather than administrative fiat.

Provincial foreign trade bureaus and foreign trade companies are urged to set up judicial institutions to participate in major trade negotiations and help draft and supervise trade contracts, such institutions are also expected to investigate and handle trade disputes.

Foreign trade companies are also urged to employ legal counsel to ensure that trade deals are carried out under the guidance of State and international laws and practices.

Ren suggested at the meeting that contracts should be signed after thorough consultation of both domestic and foreign law and practices. He added that contracting parties should settle disputes according to law rather than through private negotiations.

About 200 cases are referred every year to arbitration while about the same number are referred to courts. No one knows exactly how many others are dealt with privately but the number is felt to be very large.

Gu called on trade officials who work in foreign countries and regions to learn more about the local laws and practices.

He urged national lawmakers to quicken their pace in drafting and revising laws to pave the way to joining such international treaties as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He said that there are 119 laws and regulations concerning foreign economic relations and trade such as these economic contracts, customs, commodities inspection, patents and trademarks.

Gu said the NPC is planning to revise the 1979 law on foreign business management next year. He said articles barring foreigners from becoming presidents or chief executive officers of joint ventures will be dropped.

Despite the establishment of all these laws and regulations, Wang said, the practice of administrative interference is common.

He said this national meeting, the first since the founding of the People's Republic, indicates China's determination to improve Chinese traders' performance in carrying out foreign trade contracts.

Experts list China's poor performance in foreign trade practices as follows:

First, some Chinese traders are quite ignorant about legal obligations of both parties who sign business contracts. As a result, they were swindled by their foreign partners and their firms have suffered heavy losses.

Second, some Chinese traders intruded into areas of business in which they have no authority, and accordingly they could not carry out their contracts.

Third, some Chinese traders signed export contracts before they were ensured of the supply of the export items or signed import contracts before securing the foreign currency for payment. Consequently, they had to pay millions of dollars in compensation to their foreign partners.

Fourth, some Chinese traders are ignorant of relevant laws in other countries, resulting in various legal disputes.

Wang also asked the Chinese traders to set the prices of their export items more reasonably to avoid dumping charges by the United States and some European countries.

Economists Ponder Reduced Exports, Effects

HK1112150089 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 11 Dec 89 p 4

[Text] Chinese economists are racking their brains on how to minimize the damage that a predicted export cut will have on the country's 10-year-old foreign trade system.

The next three years are expected to see the unavoidable crisis of a continuing export slump, a noted trade expert told BUSINESS WEEKLY.

"It's cruel for the slump to come at such a moment when China is desperately in need of foreign exchange," said Fei Shunlian, director of China's Foreign Trade Research Office. "But we must face it."

Trade Situation

Fei predicted that the highest this year's national export can reach is to match last year's level of \$40.6 billion. A sharp decrease in the first half of next year can be avoided only if China's foreign traders do a good job in buying exported items, he said.

However, Fei also predicted a stable and long-lasting revival of export starting in the mid-1990s, provided the State immediately reforms its industrial structure and gives priority and investment funds to develop finished products for export instead of exporting raw materials.

But before a revival occurs, China is obligated to start paying off its more than \$40 billion in external debts. And the State can't count on increasing export earnings, but can only save foreign money by further cutting import, Fei said.

This year, he said, China is expected to see a trade deficit of about \$3 billion, claiming that neither the huge trade deficit reported by customs nor the optimistic trade surplus published by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert) is reliable.

Fei explained that the customs figures include as import value such non-trade items as foreign materials for processing in China, while Mofert's import figures are not accurate because they include incomplete reports of import by local organizations.

According to Chinese customs, the country realized a trade deficit of \$6.6 billion during the first 10 months of this year. But meanwhile, Mofert claimed that national foreign trade realized a surplus of \$4.5 billion for the first nine months.

Only Way Out

Fei said a foreign trade revival will come only if reforms are pushed in the following five aspects.

First, in readjusting the industrial structure, China should lay a solid foundation for a continuing growth of foreign trade.

In doing this, he said, the State and provincial governments should curb the export of raw materials and concentrate on importing technology and equipment to develop processing industries in China.

For instance, fertilizer and pesticide projects should be built to avoid huge imports, save chemical raw materials and finally to export the products.

Second, Fei said, the central government should eliminate the regional differences in the amount of foreign exchange earning allowed and how it can be used. It should also readjust the amount of export earning that provincial governments contract to make each year. The contract amounts, which were based on the export planning of each region in 1988 and designed to last three years, are unreasonable because of changing regional export capabilities, he said.

Local governments should guide the development of export industries according to their respective natural resources, to support a suitable local economy and to avoid an isolated regional economy and regional fighting for export supplies, Fei said.

Different regions are given different powers to use the amount of foreign exchange they earn through export. The special economic zones can use 100 percent of their export earning, the regions of minority nationalities 50 percent, Guangdong and Fujian provinces 30 percent, and other provinces and municipalities 25 percent.

These differences are important because the amount a region is allowed to use can be converted into more RMB than the official exchange rate of \$1 to 3.73 yuan.

Third, a new system should be built in which foreign trade is monitored by foreign exchange rate, tax rate and interest rate, Fei said. All commodities except resources and those crucial to the national economy and people's lives should be put into the system.

Free exchanging between RMB and foreign currencies should gradually be available all over the country, Fei said.

The banks should change the policy of issuing loans at the same interest rate for the production of all export items. Instead, they should offer soft or non-interest loans for the cultivation and export of finished products, he said.

Fourth, China should by all means try to avoid another heated growth of export, ensuring instead a slow and steady increase.

During the past few years, the annual growth rate of export has been about 8 percent higher than that of the national economy, which has resulted in serious pressure on the national economic development and contributed to inflation. And export growth rate 3 percent higher than the national economy is considered normal, Fei said.

Fifth, China should establish an examination system to rate the economic results of foreign trade firms, encourage modern management and faster circulation of funds, avoid direct government interference and make the firms gradually responsible for their own profits and losses, he said.

Reform Results

Fei said that Chinese economists disagree on how to assess the foreign trade system reforms of the past 10 years. Some of them even suggest cancelling the reform measures but they have not put forward a new foreign trade system.

He said he believes it is impossible for China to go back to the central planning foreign trade system. "We should see the positive results the reform have brought about," he said.

Since 1979, China's foreign trade value has grown 15.4 percent annually. Last year's trade value of \$80.4 billion was three times more than that of 1978. Total trade for 1978-88 amounted more than \$506 billion, three times that of the 29 years before 1978 put together.

The foreign trade boom in the last few years has greatly helped the national industrial and agricultural development. About 80 percent of China's annual import has been production materials, equipment and technology. Statistics show that more than 20 percent of the country's industrial output value turned out last year was a result of such imports.

The imported items have improved not only China's technological level but also domestic market supply. Since 1979, the country altogether has imported \$50.7 billion worth of items.

Although it has to spend billions of RMB every year to subsidize foreign trade, the State had got more than 70 billion yuan of revenue in the last 10 years after offsetting the money spent on subsidies. Besides, the imported production materials also created about 10 million jobs every year in the last few years, according to incomplete statistics.

Fei, nonetheless, admitted that the foreign trade system reform has also met with a lot of problems.

After the provincial governments contracted with the central government on export last year, many regions began to compete for export supplies by raising prices and for foreign buyers by lowering prices. This, Fei said, has created a mess on the domestic market and brought heavy losses to the country.

Some regions were able to do this because they took advantage of the higher amount of foreign exchange they are permitted to change into RMB at a much higher rate. Other regions decided to isolate their market and firms involved in foreign trade started underbidding each other to draw foreign buyers.

Many regions ignored their resource conditions and the cultivation of new products, and competed with each other by manufacturing similar goods for export.

In the last few years, the national inflation rate has been high and the prices of export items have risen precipitously, Fei said. Last year, prices went up by more than

20 percent and they are expected to go up even more this year. This has made it very difficult for the provincial contract foreign trade system to continue functioning.

Three Steps

Fai said China's foreign trade system reform is at the beginning of the third phase.

This phase involves the export earning contract system adopted by the provincial governments and three industries arts and crafts, garments, and light industries.

According to the contract system, which was designed to last for two more years, the State theoretically will not interfere with what the provincial governments and the trade firms in these three industries export, as long as they hand in the contracted part of their foreign exchange earning through export.

The provincial governments and these trade firms are allowed to keep 80 percent of their extra export earning after they complete their contracted export obligations.

Fei said the first phase of the reform were carried out between 1978 and 1984.

During that period, the State reduced central planning for export and the monopoly of Mofert in foreign trading was broken. Other ministries set up their own foreign trade firms and China's coastal areas began local foreign trade.

Thus provincial governments and other ministries began to take an active role in encouraging export to get their own share of export earning instead of just selling products for Mofert companies to export.

Through four years of experimenting, more courageous measures were taken during the second phase, between 1984 and 1988, Fei said.

The reforms during this period separated enterprise management from administration, opened foreign exchange markets, exempted export items' final product taxes, turned foreign trade enterprises into agents of producers, and combined production with trade, technological renovation with trade, and import with export.

The agent system shifted the responsibility for profits or losses in exporting to the producers instead of the old practice of having the foreign trade firms take the risk.

These measures reduced the State's interference in foreign trade and pushed the producers to the international markets. The producers began to care about the quality and presentation of their products to ensure export, whereas previously they took little interest in world market demand.

Fei said although the reforms in all three stages have resulted in some problems, they had brought about a sharp increase in export and broken the old system which could have forever kept China's foreign trade from great expansion.

Planning Body Cuts Subsidies To Reduce Deficit

HK1312020389 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 13 Dec 89 pp 1, 8

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] Beijing's State Planning Commission (SPC) is cutting subsidies to underdeveloped regions in a bid to reduce China's financial deficit.

At the same time, it will demand that wealthy provinces contribute more to the state revenue.

The measures are aimed at reducing the central government's financial burden and increasing its proportions of both the state revenue and the national income.

Chinese sources told the HONGKONG STANDARD yesterday that the SPC decided to adopt these measures at its annual meeting which began on December 5 and ended on Monday.

It also attempted to reconcile conflicts between the central and local governments through terms worked out at last month's Fifth Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party's 13th Central Committee.

Said one source: "Some provincial leaders still grumbled about the central government's high turnover requirement, which is up to 30 percent more than last year.

"Others felt that the subsidy cuts would further thwart regional development."

The SPC normally holds its annual meeting with the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy. However, this year the meeting was held jointly with the Ministry of Finance to emphasize the role of state planned finance in the economy.

According to official figures, the proportion of the central government's share in the state revenue has dropped from about 70 percent in the 50s to 47.2 percent last year.

The proportion of financial revenue in the national income has fallen from more than 30 percent to less than 20 percent in the past decade.

The SPC meeting failed to resolve all disputes between the central and provincial governments. The Ministry of Finance is still bargaining with individual provincial representatives on the settling of their respective accounts for next year.

It is understood that during the meeting the provincial governments conformed largely to the SPC's draft plan to slow economic growth next year.

Targets set for 1990 are conservative, with GNP growth estimated at five percent, industrial growth at six to seven percent and agricultural growth at 3.5 to four percent.

Minority regions, such as Yunnan, Qinghai and Guizhou, have been spared the cuts and will receive the same subsidies in 1990 as this year.

But a delegate for Xinjiang, which is undergoing rapid development, said the government subsidies this year were already too small.

Sources complained that vice-premier Yao Yilin had failed in his report to the meeting to explain what measures should be taken to put the government's guidelines into practice.

They said Mr Yao's report had merely repeated decisions made in the party's Fifth Plenum last month.

Said one source: "Many participants felt that the report and the meeting itself focussed too much on big principles and fell short of practical measures."

Previously the Chinese media have given wide coverage to the SPC meeting's financial targets for the following year but this year there has been no mention of the meeting.

Mr Zhou Zhiying, speaking for the SPC, said the media had not covered the meeting because no new proposals were approved nor guidelines set out.

In a telephone interview with The HONGKONG STANDARD, he said China's current economic difficulties were the sole subject of discussion.

East Region

Fujian Secretary Addresses Intellectuals Forum

OW1712065189 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 November, the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of intellectuals in Fuzhou City to relay, study, and discuss the guidelines set by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

The forum was presided over by He Shaochuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee.

At the beginning of the forum, Vice Governor Chen Mingyi relayed the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and briefed the forum on the 11th expanded plenary session of the 4th provincial CPC Committee, and on the session's opinions on how to carry out the guidelines of the party Central Committee's fifth plenary session.

Intellectuals attending the forum included Xia Meiqiong, Chen Zheng, Zhang Wengui, Xu Guoxiong, Wu Hanguang, Cai Junmai, Xie Lianhui, Chen Guoxu, Yu Changrong, Wang Yongkeng, Shen Hongyuan, Lin Yuankun, Lin Chuanbi, Huang Jiabin, Guo Genhe, Chen Riliang, Chen Yuchun, Chen Yiqiang, Guo Feng, and Pan Xiuzhen. These intellectuals are prominent people in the scientific, cultural, and educational fronts of Fujian, and senior specialists who have made outstanding contributions. During the session, they talked about the actual situation in their localities and units, about their opinions on implementing the guidelines of the party Central Committee's fifth plenary session, and about suggestions for implementing the guidelines. They pledged that they will earnestly study the guidelines, firmly support decisions made by the party Central Committee's fifth plenary session, unite more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, do well their own jobs, and contribute whatever they have to Fujian's efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen reforms, and open to the outside world.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the end of the forum. He expressed his respects to intellectuals of Fujian Province and to specialists who had made outstanding contributions to the party and country in the course of the four modernizations. He fully affirmed the performance of intellectuals in Fujian, and the contributions they have made on various fronts. He stressed that intellectuals are a part of the working class and a fundamental force for promoting the socialist cause. He hopes intellectuals will bring their talents into full play in carrying out the work of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reforms, and opening to the

outside world; in boosting agricultural production; in improving economic results; in prospering socialist literature and arts; and in promoting spiritual civilization. He hoped they would work hand in hand to overcome difficulties, and unite together in order to make new contributions to implementing the guidelines set by the party Central Committee's fifth plenary session, and to pushing forward Fujian's work in various fields.

Yang Xiangmao, deputy director of the Organization Department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, also attended the forum.

Jiangsu Capital Hosts Military Region Plenum

OW1712114789 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
26 Nov 89 p 1

[By Cai Shengguang (5591 5110 1639) and Huang Zhuqing (7806 2612 3237)]

[Text] The 7th Nanjing Military Region party committee ended its 6-day 18th expanded plenary session in Nanjing on 25 November. Xiang Shouzhi and Fu Kuiqing, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the party committee, spoke at the meeting. Participants of the meeting called for thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the Central Military Commission's enlarged session, and for working hard to ensure success in military work.

After studying the guidelines, the delegates held in-depth discussions on applying those guidelines to military work and ideology. They agreed that convocation of the Fifth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee would have a significant impact on promoting ideological consensus in the party, Army, and people. They also maintained that it would have an important bearing on stabilizing and developing China's political and economic situation, and on furthering efforts to build and reform the nation and Army. They also pointed to the significance of the session's agenda.

The delegates asserted that it is necessary to staunchly support the decisions made by the fifth plenary session, adding that hearty endorsement also should be given to the glowing assessment of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the major personnel reshuffle made by that plenary session. They called for completely trusting the third-generation CPC leadership and the new Central Military Commission, both headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin. They expressed the belief that the courses of action, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee would be carried out steadfastly under the leadership of the CPC and the Central Military Commission. They also believe that efforts to build a characteristically Chinese socialism and to revolutionize, rejuvenate, and professionalize the Armed Forces will advance continuously.

Xiang Shouzhi, discussing the implementation of the fifth plenary session guidelines stated: It is necessary to

correctly understand the current economic situation and to build up confidence in successfully reorganizing the economy and intensifying reform. It is essential to acquire a profound understanding of the guiding ideology that calls for sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development, and to realize that construction and reform must follow objective laws and cannot be accomplished hastily. We should have an accurate idea of the relationship between economic readjustment and economic reform. We should realize that readjustment is a precondition and practical strategy for furthering economic reform. He went on: It is necessary to firmly implement the CPC Central Committee's important directive on improving the political climate by intensifying ideological and political work in the military and by actively launching and supporting the economic retrenchment drive. Party committees at all levels must use the fifth plenary session guidelines to unify the thinking of cadres and fighters. They must build up confidence, work in unison, and make more contributions to the campaign of economic retrenchment and reform. Xiang continued: The new Central Military Commission is the highest command and leading core of the Armed Forces. We must trust it the way we do to the old revolutionaries. We must resolutely follow its leadership and show our support with good work and practical actions.

At the closing session and on behalf of the Military Region's party committee Standing Committee, Fu Kuiqing spelled out measures to implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and of the Central Military Commission's enlarged meeting. He called for earnestly studying the guidelines and for adapting the thinking of cadres and fighters to the important policies of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. He also urged efforts to step up political construction, to set a firm and correct political direction for the military, and to do a good ideology-building job in the Armed Forces. He said: It is necessary to improve the political reliability of officers and men by making the four cardinal principles the norm for their thinking and actions. It is essential to stand by the practice of recruiting personnel on the basis of their political backgrounds and to ensure that the gun is in the hands of faithful and reliable people. Extensive and thoroughgoing activities should be mounted to emulate Lei Feng and the "good eighth company." Cadres and fighters should be encouraged to follow the ideology and example of Lei Feng, so that Lei's loyalty to the party and the motherland, his strong love for fellow countrymen and his selfless, dedicated, and altruist spirit will take hold in the military.

The meeting urged all troops in the military region to close ranks under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, and to unwaveringly follow their command and defer to their authority. It also called on the troops to rouse themselves to action, work in concert, and make arduous efforts to promote Army building and military reform.

Jiangxi Commentator Stresses Moral Education

OW1712053189 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Nov 89 p 1

["Schools Should Attach Primary Importance to Moral Education" by JIANGXI RIBAO commentator]

[Text] What kind of people we want to bring up has always been a basic question in the educational realm. In the final analysis, socialist education intends to educate students in patriotism and communist ethics and qualities and to train capable people for the socialist modernization drive. The key to achieving this goal lies in ensuring a good job in ideological and political education, attaching primary importance to a firm and correct political direction in the school work.

The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in recent years has poisoned many young people, to varying degrees. Quite a few young students have gradually weakened their awareness of the destiny of the motherland and lofty ideals. As time goes by, many students cannot distinguish between socialism and capitalism, between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. Hence, how could they not lose their bearings and be exploited by evil persons in the stormy political struggle against "peaceful evolution," infiltration, and subversion? The party committee of Yichun Normal School has guided the students to follow a correct political orientation and conscientiously regarded the upholding of the correct political direction as the most important duty of the school party committee, going all-out to adhere to the four cardinal principles and strengthening the ideological and political education among teachers and students in all areas of the school work. As a result, the mental outlook of teachers and students has been improved, the climate in the school has become healthier, and there has been a growing trend of teaching and learning for the sake of resolution.

To attach primary importance to the firm and correct political orientation and ensure the important position of moral education in school education is a duty not only of party committees but also all educators. This is another aspect of Yichun Normal School's valuable experience in strengthening the political and ideological work. Starting with the moral education for teachers, the school has adopted various measures to help teachers foster a firm conviction in communist ideals and be loyal to and ardently love the party's educational undertaking. At the same time, in order to convince the students and set good examples for them, the teachers are asked to be examples as concerns whatever requirements the students have to comply with. Through teaching, the teachers have educated the students in the love for the motherland, the party, and the socialist system, and have integrated the socialist cultural and political theory courses with the everyday political and ideological education, thereby effectively carrying out moral education.

Ideological and political work should never be neglected, and there have been historical lessons on this. The fact

that the work is actively or passively carried out means greatly different results are produced. Facts have repeatedly told us that the method of injection is indispensable in publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The proletariat should take the initiative to occupy the school base and ideological realm of teachers and students so that we will not lose the reliable base for training successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. We should understand the great significance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization from the height of the future destiny of the party and the state, and steadfastly comply with the party's demands for training the vast number of young people to be successors to the cause of proletarian revolution who have noble ideals, sense of morals and discipline, and general knowledge. This is a glorious duty of school teachers, as well as a fervent hope of the masses of people.

Zhejiang Cracks Down on Shoddy Products

*OW1712034289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0814 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[By reporter Xu Qun (1776 5028) and correspondent Zhang Xu (1728 1776)]

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 2 Dec (XINHUA)—Through a massive mobilization of the masses, Zhejiang has achieved marked results in cracking down on the illegal production and sale of fake and shoddy products, which is a part of the current work and efforts in economic rectification. In the period from April to October of this year, industrial and commercial departments throughout the entire province dealt with some 4,000 cases of fake and shoddy products, with each case involving 1,000 yuan or above, and a large number of bogus and inferior commodities were confiscated. This has contributed to the fundamental improvement in market order.

Zhejiang has made a big stride in the development of the commodity economy since the reform and opening to the outside world. However, some unscrupulous manufacturers and men and women engaged in business were found to have resorted to unethical means to produce and market products of inferior quality; they put up exaggerated advertisements and produce and sell fake products, which seriously harm the interests of general consumers. To deal with this problem, in April of this year the Zhejiang Provincial Government instructed relevant departments, such as the industry and commerce administrative department and departments of standards, weights and measures, to mobilize the masses to launch a province-wide struggle against the illegal activities of producing and selling fake and shoddy products.

The Zhejiang industry and commerce administrative department took up a major case in which many units and individuals were involved in assembling and marketing the "Rizhi" brand refrigerator, a refrigerator of poor quality. Some 20 units involved in this case either

had their refrigerators confiscated, were ordered to pay a fine, or had their business licences revoked.

In August and September of 1988, the Hua Li Company in Wenzhou City, together with the Lian Yu Hardware and Electrical Appliances Plant in Hangzhou, illegally assembled some 831 sets of "Rizhi" brand refrigerators; some of the shoddy refrigerators were sold throughout the country through 7 companies in Hangzhou, Taiyuan, and Guangzhou, with total transactions amounting to 13,113,730 yuan. To hide their illegal incomes, they also used fake invoices through the assistance of the Lian Chi bus service station in Hangzhou. After investigating this case, the Wenzhou City Industry and Commerce Bureau ordered the Hua Li Company to pay a fine of 50,000 yuan, which should be turned over to the state treasury as a punishment for its illegal activities. As for the already sold "Rizhi" brand refrigerators, Hua Li Company was ordered to give "three services," that is, it shall accept customers' refund, exchange, and repair requests; in short, Hua Li Company shall compensate for the economic losses of its customers. [passage omitted]

Zhejiang also set up special telephone lines in many areas to enable the masses to report on shoddy goods, addresses of reporting centers were published, and rewards for reporting were given. These measures were aimed at encouraging and providing convenience to the masses in reporting. [passage omitted] It is learned that of all the cases of manufacturing and selling of fake and inferior-quality products which have been investigated and handled thus far, one-third were uncovered through the masses' reporting.

More Zhejiang Farmers Leave Industrial Jobs

*OW1612113289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0859 GMT 16 Dec 89*

[Text] Hangzhou, December 15 (XINHUA)—A million farmers in east China's Zhejiang Province have quit poorly-run rural industries this winter and returned to the land, according to the provincial government.

Zhejiang's rural enterprises have employed 5.4 million farmers, representing 27 percent of the province's total labor force.

Since China started economic rectification, rural businesses that are heavy consumers of energy, inefficient or short of funds have faced closure, and 1.3 million rural workers have had to look for other work.

However, the province has much hilly land and sea beach to develop. Of the hilly land alone, 330,000 hectares are suitable for reclamation. Thus, Zhejiang has great potential for the development of its agriculture.

So local authorities have mobilized farmers to build and improve water conservancy facilities and develop various other agricultural schemes.

Now, 500,000 farmers working on water conservancy projects have moved 21.79 million cubic meters of earth and stone. This year, local farmers grew an additional 33,000 hectares of cotton.

In addition, more than 70 centers have been established to provide technical assistance to farmers. Three hundred thousand farmers have received technical training from them this year.

In Shaoxing City this year, 250,000 farmers have been working at land reclamation, exploitation of sea beaches and the development of water areas. They are expected to promote additional production worth two billion yuan.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Authorities Mount Hunt for Chai Ling

HK1512034389 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) in English
15 Dec 89 p 1

[By Tammy Tam and Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] Security officials in Guangdong Province recently conducted an extensive search for the nation's most wanted student leader, Miss Chai Ling.

Miss Chai was the former "commander general" of the Tiananmen Square protesters.

She is reported to be pregnant and in hiding in the province.

Sources in Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai told THE HONGKONG STANDARD yesterday security authorities in the three cities had conducted sudden searches for Miss Chai in late November and early this month.

They were acting on orders from the Public Security Ministry in Beijing, the sources said.

Miss Chai is believed to be in hiding with her husband, Feng Chongde, who is also one of the 21 fugitives wanted by the authorities.

A source close to the "underground network" through which Chinese dissidents were smuggled to the West via Hong Kong, said that Miss Chai had taken refuge in a "highly protected and secret" place where nobody could reach her.

"Chai Ling is very safe at the moment and she's still on the mainland," the source said.

Yesterday, Hong Kong's SING TAO WAN PAO reported that the Public Security Ministry had issued an urgent directive to authorities in Guangdong informing them the wanted couple was in the province.

A number of top fugitives, including Professor Yan Jiaqi and student leader Wuer Kaixi, fled the mainland to Hong Kong following the June 4 Beijing incident.

"The notice points out that Chai Ling, who is pregnant, must find a safe place to stay for some time," the newspaper said.

A source in Zhuhai said the Municipal Public Security Bureau there had conducted city-wide inspections last Friday in a bid to locate the couple.

"Public security guards were mobilised to check on suspicious people at border checkpoints, major traffic intersections and hotels," the source said.

Sources in Shenzhen said security checks in the city that borders Hong Kong had been tightened up recently.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman described Wu'er Kaixi and other fugitive dissidents as "criminals wanted by the Public Security Bureau for engineering and staging a counter-revolutionary rebellion".

"I am surprised the remarks he made in Japan against the Chinese government should even receive attention," the spokesman said at a regular press briefing.

"We regret the action of the Japanese government in permitting Wu'er Kaixi and the like to be allowed into the country for such activities," he said.

Guangdong Province Sets Foreign Trade Record

HK1412084089 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
12 Dec 89 p 1

[By our staff reporter Gu Chengwen]

[Text] Guangdong Province in South China is setting a record in foreign trade this year despite the national austerity drive, according to a top provincial official.

A sharp increase in exports and other business exchanges gave a strong impetus to local economic development, said Vice-Governor Yu Fei.

Yu told CHINA DAILY that up to the end of November, the province had used \$1.5 billion of foreign investment, compared with a total of \$5 billion over the past 10 years.

This year, joint ventures and those funded completely with foreign investment doubled their exports, he said.

He said the processing industries also increased their exports, by 50 percent.

Yu said the number of people and firms from Hong Kong and Taiwan coming to the province for business contacts has been on the rise even amidst the economic sanctions by some Western countries since the quelling of anti-government riots in Beijing in June.

Yu said that in spite of recent changes in the political and economic situations in the country, neither the State nor Guangdong Province has made any major change in the open policy.

If there were any changes, he said, they should be a better investment environment, better cooperation and service from the Chinese side, and more business opportunities for foreign industries.

Yu admitted his province is also plagued by fund shortages, stockpiles and other problems that many other provinces are also facing.

But, he said, "Our problems are relatively small and are offset a great deal by the active foreign trade."

According to Yu, Guangdong imported 3.4 million sets or pieces of advanced equipment worth billions of dollars over the past 10 years.

"Many of our industries had the capacity to produce export goods but did not do so," he said. "Some products can sell for a better profit on the domestic market."

Now that the domestic market is in a slump, these industries were forced into the world market, he said.

Yu noted that 25 percent of Guangdong's industrial output—\$3 billion worth of products—is exported annually.

With all the difficulties caused by the slack home market, he said the Guangdong provincial government is expecting a 10 percent increase in revenue this year.

Guangxi Marks Anniversary of Uprisings

HK1412131789 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Today 60 years ago, the older generation of revolutionaries raised the standard of revolt, fought a bloody battle for the liberation cause of the Chinese people, and opened up a new chapter of Guangxi history. Today after 60 years, brilliant achievements that have attracted worldwide attention have been scored in the cause pioneered by the revolutionaries of the older generation.

Today, the regional party committee and regional people's government held a ceremonious rally in Nanning to mark the 60th anniversary of Baise Uprising and Longzhou Uprising. [passage omitted] At 0900 hours [local time], the rally opened amid the majestic national anthem. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's government, presided over today's rally. Attending the commemorative rally were Hong Xuezhi, representative of the Central Military Commission and member of the Central Military Commission; Zhang Zhongxian, representative of Guangzhou Military Region and political commissar of Guangzhou Military Region; leaders of the regional party, government, and Army, including Chen Huiguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, Gan Ku, Xiao Xuchu, and Wang Jingbo; Zhong Fuxiang, (Hu Xi), Qin Yingji, and Ou Zhifu, old comrades of Seventh Red Army and Eighth Red Army; the young generation of 7th Red Army and 8th Red Army; representatives from 63rd and 64th Group Armies; and representatives of the

relatives of the revolutionary martyrs. Others attending the rally were the responsible persons of 7th Army of the Air Force, the Guangxi corps of the Armed Police Force, the regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and all democratic parties; cadres of organs under the regional government and the Nanning prefectural and city organs; and representatives of the (Nanjie) subbureau, some staff members and workers of the enterprises in Nanning City, and teachers and students of universities and colleges, totaling some 1,800 people. [passage omitted]

At the rally, General Hong Xuezhi, member of the Central Military Commission, and Lieutenant General Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of Guangzhou Military Region, spoke on behalf of the Central Military Commission and Guangzhou Military Region respectively. [passage omitted]

Hong Xuezhi hoped: All commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Guangxi will resolutely implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission; continue to carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of 7th Red Army and 8th Red Army; unswervingly adhere to the four cardinal principles and the policy of reform and opening up; and further embark on the revolutionization, modernization, and standardization of the Army so that our Army will forever be loyal to the party, the country, socialism, and the people and make even greater contributions toward the safeguarding of the security of our motherland and the people and the building of a powerful modernized socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

On behalf of the regional party, government, Army, and the 40 million people of all nationalities in Guangxi, regional party committee Secretary Chen Huiguang expressed in his speech warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the Central Military Commission and Guangzhou Military Region and the other guests who had come to attend these commemorative activities. He extended warm welcome and lofty respects to those present who participated in the Baise and Longzhou uprisings in those years and to the revolutionaries of the older generation of the 7th Red Army and 8th Red Army. [passage omitted]

Chen Huiguang said: While marking the 60th anniversary of Baise Uprising and Longzhou uprising, we must treasure the revolutionary achievements paid for by the hard struggle, bloodshed, and sacrifice of innumerable revolutionary martyrs and revolutionaries of the older generation; inherit and foster the revolutionary traditions; and under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, unswervingly implement the basic line of one center and two basic points, resolutely accomplish all tasks put forward by the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and constantly push our

region's economic construction, reform, opening up and all construction work forward. [passage omitted]

The commemorative rally successfully concluded amid the "Internationale".

Henan Universities Strengthen Ideological Work

HK1312082489 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Excerpts] After various universities and colleges in our province began their new terms in autumn this year, ideological and political work has been generally strengthened on the campuses. First of all, efforts have been made to guide the majority of teachers and students to understand the nature of the turmoil and rebellion which occurred in our country in the spring and summer of this year. Various universities and colleges have used the spirit of the documents issued by the CPC Central Committee and speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and other central leading comrades to unify their ideological understanding. [passage omitted]

Various universities and colleges have attached importance to the improvement of their political and theoretical courses and profoundly repudiated ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization. In addition, they have also provided students with more education in our national conditions, democracy, legal system, and the good tradition of hard struggle. They have paid attention to changing the situation that the teaching of political and theoretical courses is disconnected with the actual thinking of students. They have also provided guidance for students so that they can correctly understand society, themselves, and the policy of reform and opening up which is being implemented currently. Many universities and colleges have organized students to study the history of the Chinese revolution and integrated it with education in upholding the four cardinal principles. Some units including Zhengzhou University, Provincial Educational Institute, and others organized students to visit a museum on the history of the Chinese Revolution. Zhengzhou Artillery Institute organized a quiz on the history of the Chinese Revolution. All these activities have enabled students to strengthen their conviction that only socialism can save China and that without the CPC there would be no New China. Henan Agricultural University, Zhengzhou University, and so on have also guided students to study consciously the works of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong and organized them to take part in some significant collective activities and voluntary labor so that marked changes have taken place in the mental outlook of university and college students.

Hubei Military District Holds Party Session

HK1312130989 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Excerpts] The 19th Enlarged Plenary Session of the 6th CPC Committee of Provincial Military District ended in

Wuchang today. Zhang Xueqi, political commissar and party secretary of the provincial Military District; (Wang Shen), commander and deputy party secretary of the provincial Military District; and members of the CPC Committee Standing Committee of the provincial Military District, members of the CPC Committee of the provincial Military District, and cadres at and above regimental level attended the meeting. (Wang Shen) delivered a work report at the meeting, and Zhang Xueqi made a concluding speech.

The meeting called on various units to follow a down-to-earth manner in grasping well training and education to enhance fully the quality of the troops. They must always implement the principle of administering the Army strictly. They must persist in the continuity of their work and avoid abrupt changes and discontinuity. They must have an earnest and down-to-earth style of work to promote the building of the troops. [passage omitted]

The meeting also urged various units to persist in the basic experience of using and training troops in the course of promoting economic construction, and to give play to the role of the people's militia as fresh troops.

The meeting pointed out: Party committees at all levels must assign political building of the troops a most important position and make great effort to promote the building of the party. They must follow the principle that the party commands the Armed Forces to ensure absolute party leadership over people's militia and reserve force.

Troops in the whole Military District must set off an upsurge of studying Marxism-Leninism to carry out profoundly the activities of learning from Lei Feng and to push the building of our reserve force to a new level.

Hunan City Court Sentences Counterrevolutionaries

HK1212132489 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Text] Yesterday, the Changsha Intermediate People's Court held a special urban meeting to openly pass sentences on criminals who took part in the counterrevolutionary activities during the turmoil. The court sentenced counterrevolutionary criminal (Zhang Junsheng) to 3 years imprisonment and deprived him of political rights for 3 years, counterrevolutionary criminal (Liu Jian) to 10 years imprisonment and deprived him of political rights for 2 years, counterrevolutionary criminal (Wang Changhuai) to 3 years imprisonment and deprived him of political rights for 1 year.

Counterrevolutionary criminal (Zhang Junsheng) was a casual laborer of a factory in Shaoguan, Hunan. He was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for spreading and inciting counterrevolutionary propaganda. Following his release, he remained hostile to the people. On 4 May of this year, (Zhang) delivered speeches at Hunan University and Changsha Martyrs' Mausoleum, complaining

and calling for a redress of counterrevolutionary Wei Jingsheng. On 21 May, (Zhang) joined the Workers' Autonomous Federation, an illegal organization, and incited workers to go on strike and students to boycott classes. Following the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, (Zhang) personally wrote a emergency reactionary letter of appeal which was printed and distributed to the whole city by the Workers' Autonomous Federation. He frenzily clamored for fighting against the government to the bitter end.

Counterrevolutionary criminal (Liu Jian) was formerly a teacher of Changsha's 25th Middle School. Since May of 1989, he listened to an enemy radio station on numerous occasions and tried to maintain contacts with the station. From 2 to 14 July, he sent 16 counterrevolutionary letters respectively from Changsha, Yueyang, and Wuhan to KMT secret agencies. He also organized, published, and distributed reactionary books.

(Wang Changhuai) was formerly a worker of the Changsha Automobile Engine Factory. On 22 May of this year, (Wang) joined an illegal organization, the Workers' Autonomous Federation, and assumed the office of organization head, standing committee member, and chief of the propaganda section. Awed by the power of policy and law, (Wang) surrendered to the public security organs on 5 June.

Southwest Region

LE FIGARO Interviews Dalai Lama

PM1312121489 Paris LE FIGARO in French
9-10 Dec 89 p 4

[Interview with Dalai Lama by Jean-Claude Schmitt in Paris—date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

LE FIGARO: Do not the changes in Eastern Europe and the USSR give Tibet great hope? Do you not think that China will have to follow the same path sooner or later?

Dalai Lama: In the short term, I think that the Chinese leadership will feel proud of having become the last guarantors of communist orthodoxy. In the light of events in the world, they will now be able to say that they are the only true Marxists. They will be able to say that only they are truly faithful to Leninism and Stalinism! For a long time they criticized the other socialist countries, describing them as revisionists during the Cultural Revolution. I think that, because of excessive self-confidence and failure to understand the real situation in the world, these leaders will for a time continue to maintain a mental attitude which is contrary to the march of history.

As for the long term.... China is a big country, the country with the biggest population in the world, but which is backward in the economic and scientific spheres. There is sometimes a feeling of inferiority in

China. For that reason they react in a negative way. They respond by claiming to be superior. But, in view of the fact that most of the socialist countries are changing and becoming more mature, how could China stay outside for long? It is impossible. A day will come when the population in China will be able to freely exchange normal human feelings, and behave like full human beings. When that day comes, the Tibetan question will easily find a solution. It is clear that positive changes will occur in the long term.

LE FIGARO: If China becomes a democratic country one day, what are Tibet's chances of succeeding in living peacefully in association with that big neighbor?

Dalai Lama: If China becomes a truly free country there will be a very good chance of us succeeding in living together in association. There will no longer be any problem. We will be able to follow the European model: Different countries obeying practical necessities and deciding to unite. But my worry is the following: It will take time before that can be achieved and will Tibet not be totally sinicized by then? The Chinese leadership wants to sinicize Tibet. They are making every effort to do that. That is why in the 5-point peace plan which I presented to them, I call for an end to the transfer of Chinese people to Tibet. [passage omitted]

Tibet Commentary Urges Stabilizing Situation

HK1312094189 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Station commentary: "Stabilizing the Situation Is the Current Most Important Task"]

[Text] Since 27 September 1987, many disturbances aimed at splitting our motherland and sabotaging the unity of nationalities have occurred in Lhasa, seriously disturbing and sabotaging the peaceful and happy life of the people of all nationalities in our region. The facts over the past 3 years show that further stabilizing the situation and carrying on the struggle against splitting through to the end is where the basic interests of the people of all nationalities in our region lie. Without a stable political and social environment, we cannot do a good job in economic construction and complete the tasks of improvement and rectification, and there is no hope of prosperity in Tibet. Of the four major matters put forward by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, further stabilizing the situation was placed first. The people of all nationalities in our region have felt the correctness of the policy decision of the central authorities from their own practice.

For historical reasons, the productive forces of our region are not at present developed and its economic foundation is still weak. Owing to good party policies and after approximately 10 years' hard work, the people of our region have been able to basically solve the problems of clothing and food, and with this as a starting point, they are striding forward toward the level of being comparatively well-off. It is necessary to continuously

overcome the difficulties in the course of advance and to clearly understand that our region's economy must rely on correct party leadership and a stable social environment. Further stabilizing the situation is, therefore, the common desire of the people of all nationalities in our region, as well as their current most important task.

History proves time and again that harsh reality does not frequently correspond with the common desires of the people. At present, the factor of a lack of tranquility still exists in our region. Some international anti-China forces have always been bent on subjugating our country. The struggles between infiltration and anti-infiltration, between subversion and antisubversion, and between peaceful evolution and antipeaceful evolution have never ceased and will continue.

After being dealt repeated blows, the separatists inside and outside the territory are still not reconciled to their defeat. Under the circumstances of the enforcement of martial law in Lhasa, they still have not stopped the activities of splitting our motherland. Some diehards among them have been intending to start something again all along, waiting for an opportunity to stage a comeback, and attempting to provoke new incidents and create new disturbances. They once again sabotaged our region's stable situation that still had not been consolidated. The struggle between splitting and antisplitting is not only a protracted and complicated struggle, but also a realistic and stern struggle. The people of all nationalities throughout the region must, therefore, have a sober understanding of this and maintain a high degree of vigilance. All those who thirst for a peaceful life and all those who show concern for the development and prosperity of Tibet and the happiness of the people must take a firm and clear-cut stand in struggling against a handful of separatists and against all words and deeds that are disadvantageous to the stable situation. We must conscientiously safeguard the unification of our motherland and the unity of the nationalities. [sentence indistinct] We must warn the handful of separatists and the other counterrevolutionaries who oppose the people, vainly attempt to create new incidents, and sabotage social stability. Tibet is forever the Tibet of the PRC and is forever the Tibet of the Tibetan people. The so-called independence of Tibet is merely a vain hope. The counterrevolutionary activities of creating disturbances and splitting our motherland will absolutely come to no good end. If you cling obstinately to your course and risk danger in desperation, you lift a rock only to drop it on your own feet. What is waiting for you is the iron fist of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Tibet University Students View Reunification

*HK1312114489 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 89*

[Text] During their recent discussions on the question of human rights, the students of Tibet University have reached the following consensus: While enjoying their

democratic rights and freedoms to the fullest, the university students of all nationalities in Tibet should consciously make every possible endeavor to strengthen the nationality solidarity, safeguard the reunification of the motherland, stabilize the political situation, and promote economic development in Tibet.

Considering the situation that some students of Tibet University still have certain ambiguous understandings on the question of human rights, the CPC Committee of Tibet University organized and held a number of report meetings and several rounds of discussion on the question of human rights on the eve of the World Human Rights Day from 7 December to 9 December. Through these discussions, the students of Tibet University have gradually come to understand the real implications of human rights. The discussions held recently have also helped the broad masses of university students to organically integrate their individual democratic rights and freedoms with the social development, thus greatly strengthening their ability of distinguishing right from wrong.

During the recent discussions, the students unanimously also agreed that since the enforcement of the democratic reform in Tibet, millions of former Tibetan serfs have stood up and become the masters of their own fate and have since enjoyed real human rights. The students held that as the representative of the clerical aristocracy of the old Tibet, the Dalai is not qualified to talk about the question of human rights. That the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee has conferred the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize on Dalai by violating the three aims of the Nobel Peace Prize is a wanton interference in China's internal affairs. Such a decision has been strongly opposed by the entire Chinese people, including the Tibetan people, and is bound to be condemned by the fair-minded public opinion in the world.

The students held that the so called human rights advocated by the Western capitalist countries at present are in essence a gold signboard used by imperialism to oppose socialism and the national liberation movements carried out by the people of Third World countries. As university students and CYL [Communist Youth League] members in the socialist era, all of them should take a firm stand and consciously make efforts to safeguard the reunification of the motherland and the nationality solidarity.

Tibet Arrests Five Counterrevolutionaries

*HK1312112489 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] On the morning of 8 December, Lhasa City Public Security Bureau arrested in accordance with law five members of the counterrevolutionary organization Young Lion Group, including (Zhonglaba Shiren), and others. It also made separate decisions on handling the counterrevolutionary cases of (Pubu) and (Dama Zhuma).

Before their arrest, criminals (Zhonglaba Shiren), (Mina Shiren), (Zhaxi Wangdui), (Dalaba Shiren) and (Xiaobi-anba Shiren) were students of the No. 1 Secondary School in Lhasa. In early March of this year, these 5 persons ganged up together to illegally establish a counterrevolutionary organization Young Lion Group with an aim of carrying out counterrevolutionary activities. They wrote and printed a large number of reactionary propaganda materials, and produced flags of snow mountain and a lion. [passage omitted]

They wantonly attacked the CPC and the socialist system, plotting to undermine the unity of the motherland, and nationality solidarity. They also preached the independence of Xizang. This counterrevolutionary organization was cracked down upon by our public security organ on 4 November. To consolidate our proletarian dictatorship and severely punish counterrevolutionary elements who are guilty of the crime of splitting the motherland, with the approval of Lhasa City People's Procuratorate, Lhasa City Public Security Bureau arrested in accordance with the law the above-mentioned 5 members of the counterrevolutionary organization.

In the meantime, with the approval of Lhasa City People's Procuratorate, Lhasa City Public Security Bureau also made respective decisions on handling the counterrevolutionary cases of (Pubu) and (Dama Zhuma). The Public Security Bureau maintains that although criminal (Pubu), a former student of No. 1 Secondary School in Lhasa, did not officially join the counterrevolutionary organization, he actively participated in the activities of the counterrevolutionary organization. Considering that his case is not so serious, he is exempted from criminal prosecution. He will be sent to a relevant department to undergo labor reform. Criminal (Dama Zhuma), former temporary teacher of Lhasa City Cement Plant, wrote a reactionary song on a blackboard, and taught students to sing it. This constituted a crime of counterrevolutionary instigation. In the meantime, she was also guilty of giving shelter to counterrevolutionary rioters. However, considering that she has a son who is under 1 year old to feed, the punishment was suspended for the time being pending further investigation.

Yunnan Sentences Eight for Sabotage

HK0512023989 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 20 Nov 89 p 1

[Report by Wang Shuguo (3769 2885 0948) and Yang Biao (2799 1753): "Eight Criminals Given Sentences for Sabotaging Military Communications Facilities in Xichou County, Yunnan"]

[Text] On 11 November, the People's Court in Xichou County in the Laoshan military operations zone, held a sentencing meeting which attracted more than 10,000 people; eight criminals including Chen Guangming and Lei Qingyong were sentenced to fixed term imprisonment and fined for sabotaging military communications facilities.

Since the first set of military equipment was stolen on 4 April this year, such criminal acts as stealing communications circuits have occurred frequently. Local leaders and the government paid special attention to this. The public security department formed a special-case team consisting of 21 selected people who worked closely with troops and they were able to arrest 15 criminals within a short time. From 29 April to 11 May this year, eight criminals including Chen Guangming and Lei Qingyong conspired to steal direction communications circuits five times, affecting communications and directly causing serious economic losses. The court sentenced Chen Guangming to 8 years of imprisonment, Lei Qingyong to 3 years of imprisonment, and they had to reimburse 1,785 yuan for losses as a result of the sabotage of the facilities. All other criminals were either sentenced to imprisonment or required to reimburse for the losses.

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Visits Beijing Coal Miners

SK1512050189 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
27 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpts] At 2005 on 25 November, the 15 miners of the Datai Colliery of the Beijing Coal Mining Administration who had met with a mishap underground returned aboveground safely. On the morning of 26 November, Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, went to the mining area to express sincere solicitude to the miners who had escaped the mishap. The miners said excitedly: It was the party and the socialist system that gave us our second lives. We will never forget the kindness and warmth of the party.

At 1730 on 24 November, workers of the 12th team of the 2d excavating section of the Datai Colliery were mining at the 3d trough of the underground Xiqi crosscut when all of a sudden about 200 tons of powdered coal caved in. The 15 miners were immediately stuck underground. If they were not saved in a timely manner, they would have suffocated. [passage omitted]

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, Chen Xitong, municipal mayor, and other leaders were deeply concerned about the accident when they heard the news. They immediately sent Yuan Liben, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee; Wu Yi, municipal vice mayor; Tie Ying, secretary general of the municipal government; and Gong Shuji, director of the municipal Labor Bureau; to the Datai Colliery to learn about the situation, and arrange emergency rescue work. [passage omitted]

On the morning of 26 November, Comrade Li Ximing went to the Datai Colliery located in the Mentougou mountainous area to visit the hospitalized miners, and deliver bags of fruit to them. Showing deep concern, Comrade Li Ximing asked: "You have been frightened. How do you feel now?" The miners were very excited. Bao

Xianyou, leader of the 12th team, held Li Ximing's hands and said: "We knew that people outside the shafts were more anxious than those of us inside. We owe our second lives to the party. We will never forget the kindness of the party." Li Ximing as well as Shang Baokun, chairman of the municipal trade union council, also visited miners' dormitories to ask about the living and work conditions for workers. At noon, they had lunch at the canteen together with miners. Staff members and workers of the Datai Colliery pledged to succeed in the production of coal mines, improve the facilities for safety, and score outstanding achievements in return for the concern of the municipal party committee and government.

Li Ximing Honors Beijing Party Organizers

OW1612102889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0816 GMT 16 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)—More than 600 organizers were honored by the Beijing Communist Party Committee Friday for their work for the party's construction.

At the same time, 3,865 party members with more than 30 years' experience of party work received certificates of honor. They included party organizers and cadres of factories, shops, townships, villages and other grass-roots units.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, said China must resolutely take the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party. Thus party organizations of all levels must be soundly built.

He said the party must train "professional revolutionaries" who are loyal to the party's cause. In the past few years the image of party organizers had been maligned, and the party's construction and work had been greatly damaged by the influence of bourgeois liberalization within the party.

He said that as long as the party is united and strong, socialist China would grow more and more prosperous. He asked all party organizers to work for that aim.

Beijing Municipality To Reward Investment Help

OW1512092789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0901 GMT 15 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)—The Beijing municipal government will reward returned Overseas Chinese or their family members who help to attract overseas investment in Beijing. It will also reward those who help the export of Beijing products.

The reward to returned Overseas Chinese or family members will amount to 0.1 percent of any amount to one million yuan they recommend friends, relatives or foreign businessmen to invest in the city.

They can take an additional 0.05 percent if the investment is over one million yuan.

Those who help to export the products of Beijing's factories and are permitted to export those products will receive 0.3 to 0.5 percent of the export value. How each person is limited to a maximum of 20,000 yuan in each project or each contract.

Ventures funded by Overseas Chinese or members of their families will pay only 70 percent of the normal charges for investigating a venture's financing and some other services provided by Beijing accounting agencies.

Beijing has 344 ventures funded by Overseas Chinese—businessmen from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. These ventures account for 62 percent of all Beijing's overseas-funded ventures.

Beijing has more than 40 ventures funded by family members of overseas Chinese, the total investment amounting to more than six million U.S. dollars.

Inner Mongolia Leader Views Economic Situation

HK1512044189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 4 Dec 89 p 2

[Dispatch by reporter Ao Teng (0277 7506): "Good Signs in Economic Development in Inner Mongolia"]

[Text] Hohhot, 3 Dec—"Both difficulties and opportunities exist in economic life in Inner Mongolia." At a recent meeting to implement in the region the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, pointed out: There are various kinds of difficulties in the nationwide economic situation and they are reflected in varying degrees in Inner Mongolia. Nevertheless, we also have many opportunities and, if we seize these opportunities, we will be able to make use of the favorable conditions to overcome difficulties.

As pointed out, two major favorable conditions for overcoming difficulties in Inner Mongolia are: First, the potential of agricultural production across the region is great and the energy, communications, and raw material industries are strong points of the region. Second, the region is near the Soviet Union and Mongolia, and thus its geographical position and its land ports have become strong points.

Since the beginning of this year, both the leadership and the rank and file of the region have seized various opportunities and made use of favorable conditions to overcome difficulties, and they have brought about a good momentum of "one good, four lows" in the region's economic development.

"One good" means the economic results are good. In the first 9 months of this year, the all-personnel labor productivity of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people and keeping separate accounts rose by 6.3 percent. Revenue from sales of products of industrial enterprises covered in the state budget increased by 15.3 percent. The total volume of profits and taxes grew by

16.7 percent, which was above the country's average level for the first time and which ensured an increase of more than 15.9 percent in the local financial revenue. What is more gratifying is that foreign trade and economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries have developed rapidly. In 1985, the region's import and export volume of border trade with the Soviet Union and Mongolia was only 39.08 million Swiss francs. Last year, this increased to 140 million Swiss francs. In the first 8 months of this year, the volume of the region's barter trade contracts signed with the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and the East European countries had already reached 380 million Swiss francs.

The "four lows" are: First, the industrial growth rate has been lowered by means of macroeconomic control. Second, the scale of investment in fixed assets has been reduced to a low level. Of 119 projects under construction, 44 have been terminated, merged, or used for other kinds of production and 231 million yuan of investment has been cut. Third, the momentum of excessive consumption demand has begun to weaken. In the first 9 months of this year, the volume of bank savings in the region was 26 percent more than in the same period last year. Fourth, rises in commodity prices have been brought under control. In September, the growth rate of retail commodity prices had dropped from 21.9 percent in the first half of this year to 11.5 percent.

With such a good momentum in the region's economic development, Wang Qun demanded that party and government cadres at all levels should keep cool heads. They should be neither pessimistic nor unrealistically optimistic, but should continue to seize all opportunities to overcome difficulties and make full use of strong points to ensure a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the region's economy while improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order.

Inner Mongolian Industrial Output Increases

*HK1412003289 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
13 Dec 89 p 1*

[By staff reporter Gu Chengwen]

[Text]The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has shown stable and continuous economic development this year thanks to a series of reasonable policies the local government has adopted in recent years, according to a top regional official.

The industrial output increased by an average of 10.97 percent in the first 11 months without obvious fluctuations, said Pei Yingwu, vice-president of the autonomous region.

During the time, most of other provinces and regions have suffered a decrease in growth rate. And the national rate in October and November was around zero.

Pei was confident the industrial growth rate in the region in 1990 will be no less than 8 percent.

He told CHINA DAILY that in spite of serious natural disasters his region had reaped 27.1 million tons of grain this year. It is the second richest harvest since 1949 and only exceeded by that of 1988.

This has enabled the region to cut its grain purchases from other provinces by a great margin.

As a leading livestock producer in the country, Inner Mongolia counted a total of 47.5 million heads last month, 13 percent more than in the same period last year.

The region hopes to sell 7 or 8 million cattle and sheep this year if there is a good market, Pei said.

On large pastures, all livestock has been sold to the herdsmen during the economic reforms and they have leased the pastures.

What's more, the herdsmen were encouraged to grow fodder crops and the farmers raise livestock too.

It was these policies that had brought about the above mentioned achievements, Pei said.

He noted the current restructuring of the national economy is working in favour of Inner Mongolia.

As the second biggest coal producer in the country and one of the biggest depositories of oil and mineral resources, his region is eligible for many state priorities even under the austerity drive, he said.

Pei said his region registered a rise of 50 percent this year in trade with the Soviet Union over 1988.

He said \$100 million of foreign investment has been used in the region this year.

"It is just a beginning," said Pei, "and the region will take greater steps in economic development next year."

Ethnic minorities, mainly Mongolians, account for 17 percent of the region's population.

Pei said the local government has always put nationality unity at the top of their work agenda.

Tan Shaowen Circulates Tianjin Plenum Results

*SK1512025189 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Nov 89 p 1*

[Excerpt] From 21 to 22 November, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties as well as pertinent figures to a forum held at the cadres' club to relay the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and to circulate facts on the situation of the 4th (enlarged) plenary session of the 5th Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee.

On the morning of 21 November, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, circulated facts on the related situation. He pointed out in his speech that improvement of the economic environment and the rectification of the economic order is not only an economic issue but also a political one, and is not only the task of the economic front but also the common task of the whole party and society. He demanded that in the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, the work of local people's congresses and the committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at all levels be further strengthened, and the close cooperations between the CPC and various democratic parties as well as pertinent people's groups be intensified. In addition, he expressed hope that the whole party and society would pool their wisdom and make concerted efforts to firmly implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, win a still greater victory in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, consolidating and developing Tianjin's political stability and unity, and promoting the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of Tianjin's economy.

Present at the forum held on the morning of 21 November were Nie Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality; Liu Jinfeng and Zhang Lichang, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee; Yang Jingheng and Wang Xudong, Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee; and Li Jianguo, secretary general of the municipal party committee. During the forum, entrusted by the municipal party committee, Yang Jingheng and Wang Xudong relayed the related documents adopted by the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the 4th (enlarged) plenary session of the 5th municipal party committee.

Participating in the forum were responsible persons of various democratic parties and pertinent figures, including Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Zhu Wenju, Wang Yusheng, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu, Zhou Yuliang, Chen Peilie, Zhang Huanwen, Chen Rongti, Xu Naibo, and Chen Heng, more than 180 persons in all. [passage omitted]

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Leader Attends Rural Work Conference

SK1512060789 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpts] The provincial rural work conference opened at the Beifang Building on 12 December. Major items on the conference's agenda are to earnestly implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the 4th plenary session of the 6th provincial party committee and to study the issue of how to

enhance the basic position of agriculture to remove the fluctuating situation in grain production.

Comrade Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the opening ceremony of the rural work conference.

During the conference, Comrade Wang Haiyan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech entitled "Mobilize the Whole Province and Successfully Delve in Agriculture To Create a New Situation in Grain Production".

Attending the conference were leading personnel from the provincial level organs, including Shao Qihui, Wang Luming, Zhou Wenhua, Chen Yunlin, Ma Chunwa, Ma Guoliang, (Wei Jukiang), Wang Yusheng, Du Xianzhong, and Dai Moan.

In his speech, Wang Haiyan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed that we should establish our foothold in grain production by mainly relying on the development of science and technology and by tapping potential. He stated: Since the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the macroenvironment of grain production has become increasingly better. The central authorities have been determined to put agriculture on the basic position in the national economy, which means that the central authorities have attached great importance to it. However, it is impossible for the state to increase its investment in agriculture on a large scale in a short period because of the strained financial and economic situation of the state as a whole. Therefore, in developing grain production in the province, by no means should we only depend on the macroeconomic environment and the improvement of external conditions. We should plant our foothold on mainly relying on the development of science and technology and on tapping the potential to upgrade per-unit yield. Efforts should be made to pave a road of regarding science and technology as guidance and following the ordinary measures in developing grain production. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Wang Haiyan put forward the following tasks for developing science and technology and tapping the potential for grain production:

1. Efforts should be made to vigorously carry out the popularization and utilization of agricultural sciences and technologies. [passage omitted]
2. Efforts should be made to vigorously popularize the experience gained by the counties of Zhaodong, Zhaozhou, and Shuangcheng in developing the conventional technology of grain production with the central task of increasing effective accumulated temperature. [passage omitted]
3. Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace in improving the soil in the middle-and-low-yield fields. [passage omitted]
4. Efforts should be made to bring into full play the role of large farm machines in developing grain production. [passage omitted]

The provincial rural work conference will last for 5 days, during which, the participants will hold discussions on revising the plan for having science and technology make agriculture flourish and exchange or summarize their experience. During the conference, some advanced units and individuals emerging in developing grain production will be commended and a ceremony for presenting prize trophies to the winners will be also held.

Jilin Formulates Rural Enterprise Regulation

OW1412213789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1605 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Changchun, December 14 (XINHUA)—Northeast China's Jilin Province has formulated a regulation on rural collectively-owned enterprises which have been approved by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and will go into effect next year.

The regulation stipulates detailed requirements for the opening of enterprises, management of enterprises and the legal responsibility of enterprises.

The rule also stipulates how the government at all levels should support rural enterprises and create a better environment for these enterprises.

This is the first local law on rural enterprises in China.

Jilin Reports Slow Progress in Grain Storage

SK1412005589 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Ensuring an increase in grain procurement from the increased grain output and storing all grains which have been procured represents a current and major issue in the grain procurement work on which we should attach great importance. According to statistics compiled on 11 December, the province put 35.333 million tons of grain in storage and fulfilled its grain purchase plan by 76 percent. As for the progress made by the province in putting the procured grain in storage, the provincial office in charge of grain and oil-bearing seed procurement pointed out that the province lacks potential in making progress in putting the procured grain in storage. In addition to that, Liaoyuan Prefecture has fulfilled its grain purchase task and Siping Prefecture has fulfilled its grain purchase plan by 93.2 percent, while the speed in putting procured grains in storage in other localities has not been rapid. The province's daily volume of putting procured grains in storage has only been equal to the figure of the same period of 1988.

Liaoning's Quan Attends Provincial Plenum

SK1412012789 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] The ninth plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee was held from 2-5 December. The central topics for discussion were to deeply study the

guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, further enhance understanding, unify thinking, and study measures for the implementation of guidelines.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a work report entitled: Unify Thinking, Enhance Spirit, and Struggle To Realize the Tasks of Improvement, Rectification, and Deepening Reform. Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor, gave a speech on the province's current economic situation and on the issue of further carrying out the campaign of improvement, rectification, and deepening reform during next year.

In his work report, Comrade Quan Shuren emphatically pointed out: The decision of the CPC Central Committee on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform which was adopted at the fifth plenary session is the means of unifying the ideology and understanding of the whole party and the guiding principle for successfully carrying out the campaign of improvement, rectification, and deepening reform. It will produce profound and far-reaching influence on stabilizing and developing our country's economy. We must study it conscientiously, understand it thoroughly, and implement it in a down-to-earth manner.

In his report, Comrade Quan Shuren pointed out: It is necessary to correctly understand our province's situation, sum up experiences and lessons, and cultivate a firm confidence in overcoming difficulties. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we should consider economic construction as the focus of our work, uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in reform and opening up, and enable Liaoning's economy to enter a new period of historical development characterized by full vigor and great vitality. Over the past 10 years, the province as a whole has doubled the GNP, total industrial and agricultural output value, national income, total retail sales of social commodities, total volume of export foreign trade, and the increase in fixed assets. We have moved from a closed economy to an open economy. The technological innovation of outdated enterprises has accelerated, the economic strength has been strengthened, and the living standards of the urban and rural residents have improved remarkably. Hosts of facts show that the achievements made during the 10 years of reform and opening up are tremendous. Comrade Quan Shuren pointed out: However, while affirming our achievements, we must also sober-mindedly recognize that there are many difficulties and problems facing our province's economic life, reform, and rectification. The prominent signs are: The contradictions in which overall social demands exceed overall supply have been aggravated; the proportion among the major national economic sectors has not been coordinated; the whole national economy has not yet been

shifted to the path of seeking beneficial results through science, technology, and management; and the situation in which there is much input but little yield and consumption is high and economic returns are low has not been fundamentally changed. The current contradictions in our economic work are also the reflections of the existing problems in the economic systems. On the one hand, the mechanism of combining the planned economy with market regulations has not been established. On the other hand, the problem of being over-anxious for quick results exists in the economic structural reform.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: Laying bare the difficulties, paying attention to problems, and summing up lessons does not mean being backward and having no urge to make progress. It means that we must find out measures and methods for overcoming difficulties and must unswervingly fulfill the tasks set forth at the fifth plenary session on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform in an effort to promote a sustained, steady, and coordinated development in the national economy.

While touching on next year's work on improvement, rectification, and deepening reform, Quan Shuren stressed in particular: First, we must deeply understand that the policy of improvement and rectification is a correct policy. It is not a negative one. Second, we should continue to implement the tight financial and credit policy, and, while striving to increase financial revenues, greatly reduce and strictly control financial expenditures. Third, we should realistically place agriculture in the forefront of our national economy, and enable our province's agriculture, particularly grain production, to enter a new stage. Fourth, we should further invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises in an effort to stimulate the whole province's economic development. Fifth, we should attend to urban and rural markets, make arrangements for next year's livelihood, strengthen management, and guarantee that the increase in prices will be lower than this year.

At the end of his report, Comrade Quan Shuren said: Realistically strengthening the party's leadership and fully displaying political advantages are the fundamental guarantee for fulfilling the tasks of improvement, rectification, and deepening reform. He called on party organizations at all levels throughout the province to strictly perform their duties, conscientiously relay and study the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, and realistically unite the ideology of the broad masses of cadres and the people with the guidelines of the fifth plenary session. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the party's self-cultivation and enable party organizations at all levels to undertake realistically the heavy tasks of improvement, rectification, and deepening reform.

We should successfully carry out investigation and screening work; consolidate and develop the stable and united political situation; strengthen theoretical study;

enhance the theoretical level of party members and cadres; and strive to successfully fulfill the provincial tasks of improvement, rectification, and deepening reform.

In his speech, Comrade Li Changchun particularly touched on his opinions on the province's implementation of the decision of the fifth plenary session during next year. He pointed out: In line with the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and our province's situation, we have initially defined the province's main targets for next year's improvement and rectification. They are: We should reduce the inflation rate, increase effective supply, realize a balance of financial revenues and expenditures, prevent new financial deficits during the year, increase the province's local revenues by 5 percent, cut back overall social demands, maintain an appropriate economic growth rate, strive for a good agricultural harvest, ease the contradictions of a shortage of power supply and means of transportation, and improve the situation of the irrational industrial composition and product mix. We should carry out in-depth enterprise reform and the reform of all management systems by centering it on the improvement and rectification campaign and strive to achieve new progress.

In order to achieve these targets, Governor Li Changchun put forward a series of specific plans in his speech. At the end of his speech, he said with full confidence: The economic situation lying ahead of our province is difficult, and the tasks are arduous and heavy. Although we will have difficulties and obstacles on our road of advancement, the tremendous achievements in the 10 years of reform and opening up have laid a foundation for our continuous advancement. We have both difficulties and opportunities, pressure, and motivation. As long as we firmly implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, strengthen confidence, and struggle arduously, we will surely overcome difficulties; enable the economy to gradually enter a path of long, sustained, steady, and coordinated development; and continue to advance our province's socialist modernization cause.

Through conscientious and enthusiastic discussions, comrades attending the plenary session adopted Comrade Quan Shuren's work report given on behalf of the provincial party committee and Governor Li Changchun's speech, and discussed and adopted a resolution on holding the seventh Liaoning Provincial CPC Congress.

Liaoning Becomes Major Labor Exporter

OW1712062089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0125 GMT 17 Dec 89

[Text] Shenyang, December 17 (XINHUA)—Northeast China's Liaoning Province is expected to send 10,000 workers abroad this year, according to the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.

In the first three quarters of this year, the province signed 106 labor service contracts, 50 percent more than

in the same period last year. The contracts are valued at 92.42 million U.S. dollars, 2.8 times the figure for the same period in 1988.

An official with the commission said the province sent 7,529 workers abroad in the period, 4.3 times more than in the corresponding period last year.

Most of them went to work in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Japan and the Soviet Union. The province sent more than 2,000 workers to the Soviet Union this year in its first deal with the country.

They are skilled workers and farmers specializing in construction, lumbering, breeding and planting.

So far, three international economic and technical cooperation corporations in Liaoning have the authority to sign labor service contracts and engage in labor exports, the official said.

The province plans to send 20,000 to 30,000 workers abroad in 1990.

Northwest Region

Qinghai's Yin Kesheng Discusses Rural Economy

HK1312130789 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 December, during an interview with this reporter, provincial party committee Secretary Yin Kesheng made remarks on the continuity of the economic policies toward rural areas, a question of common concern among cadres, and the masses in the rural and pastoral areas in Qinghai province.

Referring to the mentality of some peasants, herdsmen, and grass-roots cadres being worried about changes in policies, Comrade Yin Kesheng said: The 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee decided to basically accomplish the economic improvement and rectification operation in 3 years or a longer time, beginning from this year. This is a major strategic decision that our party has made after summing up both positive and negative experience, with a view to better implementing the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to bringing the economy onto the track of sustained, steady, and harmonious development. At present, a small number of people have doubts about the party's current policies toward rural and pastoral areas. Our leading people at all levels must pay close attention to this case, and devote great efforts to publicizing the policies toward rural and pastoral areas with a view to pacifying the public.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said: Practice has shown that the economic policies toward rural and pastoral areas that our party has adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee suit the circumstances in the province and in this country, and they are widely

appreciated and supported by the vast number of peasants and herdsmen. Therefore, both the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech reiterated that it is necessary to further the rural reform in depth and to implement a stable rural policy, and that the contracted responsibility system linking remuneration to output mainly based on household operation will be kept stable and be constantly improved.

Comrade Yin Kesheng asserted: In perfecting the two-tier management system characterized by the integration of centralization and diversification, in promoting the system of business operation on a moderate scale, or in developing a new collective economy, we never mean to take a road of retrogression, still less to slip back into the old rut of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. It is obvious to all that all our actions are based on two prerequisites: The actions are feasible under the existing circumstances and are based on voluntary participation by the peasants. No local authorities and individuals are allowed to force other people to obey their orders, and nobody can deprive the peasants and herdsmen of their decisionmaking power regarding production management.

Comrade Yin Kesheng pointed out: In a pretty poor and underdeveloped province like Qinghai, still more vigorously should we implement the policy of promoting a diversified economy with the public ownership playing a dominating role and the policy of encouraging township and town enterprises to develop along the right track. We must do so for the time being, and we will have to do so for quite a long period in the future.

Qinghai Secretary Addresses Plenum

HK1312012189 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, during a meeting of the fourth enlarged plenary session of the seventh provincial party committee, the provincial leading comrade delivered a speech, presenting his views on the economic work in the province and the implementation of the principle of furthering the economic improvement and rectification operation and deepening the reform.

Talking about the guideline, principles, and policies on the economic work in the province for the next few years, provincial party committee Secretary Yin Kesheng said: In the past 10 years our province has made great progress in economic development. But we are also facing many difficulties and problems. Therefore, in implementing the central authorities' principle on economic improvement and rectification, we must first of all adopt a firm attitude and pledge to carry out the principle to the letter; and, second, we must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, and exert our utmost to resolve major problems in light of the actual circumstances in Qinghai, so as to ensure that the economic improvement and rectification operation will score good results. [passage omitted]

Talking about the needs of summing up experience, stabilizing the policies, and stabilizing the economy, Yin Kesheng said: In reviewing our experience in reform and construction over the past few years, the provincial party committee holds that, regarding the guiding ideology, we in Qinghai should bear in mind that, in striving for economic development, we need to work hard for a long time, carry forward the spirit of self-reliance, stress the goal of common prosperity and progress for all the nationalities, give full play to our rich natural resources as a favorable condition, attach importance to the development of education and scientific and technological research, update our concepts, and enhance our sense of reform and opening up.

Yin Kesheng said: Based on the above guiding principles, the following general economic program has been drawn up for the next 2 years: Centering around the economic improvement and rectification operation, we will strive to mitigate the contradiction that the aggregate demand exceeds the aggregate supply, further readjust the production structure, straighten out relations [li shun guan xi], improve the economic results, and thus laid down a foundation for a continuous, steady, and harmonious economic development. To deal with the problem resulting from the increase in both the demand for investment and the consumers' demand, we definitely must promote production and increase effective supply; in implementing the principle of curtailing both financial expenditure and credit, we definitely must give priority to key production lines, key products, and backbone enterprises and try to preserve the potential for further economic development.

Yin Kesheng said: In order to promote production and stabilize the economy, we must first of all set people's minds at rest. In order to set people's minds at rest, the very essential step we must take is to keep the current policies unchanged. [passage omitted]

Yin Kesheng also asserted: While upholding the principle that public ownership dominates the economy, we will continue to encourage development of the individual economy, the private economy, and other economic sectors, strengthen control, and give better guidance. While strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, we must really do something to give full play to the initiative of the grass-roots level, enterprises, and laborers. Power that has been delegated to the lower levels must not be retrieved, sectors that have been invigorated will be further invigorated, and it is necessary to make sure that no centralization attempt will suffocate the economy.

Comrade Yin Kesheng also made remarks on how to maintain stability, how to create a fine environment for the economic improvement and rectification operation, how to strengthen party building, and how to increase the party's fighting force.

To conclude, Yin Kesheng pointed out: Our leading comrades at all levels certainly must carry forward the

party's fine traditions of forging close links with the masses and working hard. They are required to be honest in performing official duties and to work really hard and in a down-to-earth manner. From now on, leading comrades at the provincial level are required to go down to the grass-roots level to conduct surveys for at least 40 days a year, cadres at the departmental level are required to stay at the grass-roots level for at least 60 days a year, and leading organs of autonomous prefectures, prefectures, cities, and counties must also set relevant requirements on their staff according to their own conditions. This winter and next spring, cadres of government organs will be sent to rural and pastoral areas, plants, mines, and enterprises to publicize the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and that of the recent plenary session of the provincial party committee, and to carry out the economic improvement and rectification operation and the in-depth reform as well.

The provincial party committee and government also decided that, from now on, cadres of provincial party and government organs will have to do manual labor for at least 1/2 month a year, and all prefectural authorities must also set requirements on their staff in this regard. [passage omitted]

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Comrade Tian Chengping.

Shaanxi CPC Committee Discusses Plenum

*HK1312084389 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese
26 Nov 89 p 1*

[Report by Shen Qingyun (3088 1987 0061): "Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Holds Working Meeting To Study the Implementation of the Spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session and To Discuss the Province's Economic Work"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held a working meeting in Xian from 21 to 25 November.

The main agenda for this meeting was to deeply study and implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee so as to unify the thinking of principal leaders, to discuss the revision of the draft of the provincial party committee's "Decision on Implementing the Spirit of the Fifth Central Plenum and Further Carrying Out Economic Readjustment and Rectification and Deepening Reform" and of the draft of the provincial party Standing Committee's work report to be submitted to the fourth (enlarged) plenary session of the Seventh Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, thus making full ideological and procedural preparations for the (enlarged) plenary session of the provincial party committee which has been scheduled to open on 27 November in Xian. Members of the provincial party Standing Committee, the chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission, secretaries of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, full and deputy secretaries of the party leading group in the

provincial People's Congress, vice governors and special advisers of the provincial government, full and deputy secretaries of the party leading group in the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference, secretaries of all prefectural and city party committees, prefectural magistrates, mayors, and party leading group secretaries or responsible comrades with party membership from all provincial-level government institutions and mass organizations, and members of the Central Advisory Commission residing in Shaanxi, totalling more than 170 people, attended the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Zhang Boxing, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech. He asked all participants to seriously study and deeply understand the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee so as to unify the understanding of these leading people on the following important issues: First, to unify the assessment of the current situation. At present, it is mainly necessary to overcome the idea of underestimating the existing difficulties and holding unrealistic optimism; at the same time, it is necessary to overcome the fear of difficulties and the disheartened sentiments coming from the failure to perceive the achievements and favorable conditions. It is necessary to more deeply understand the necessity and urgency of economic readjustment and rectification and realize its arduousness and complicatedness, and it is necessary to strengthen the confidence in fulfilling this task. Second, to unify the approach to the principle of ensuring sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development for a long time. It is necessary to draw a profound lesson from the practice derived from overanxiety for quick successes for many years and firmly bear it in mind, and to keep sober-headed and respect the objective regularity at any

time and in any circumstances; thus firmly and persistently pursuing the principle of ensuring sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development. Third, to unify the thinking on correctly approaching and handling the relationship between economic readjustment and in-depth reform. Fourth, to unify the thinking on safeguarding the centralized leadership of the party and the state and increasing the sense of overall and national interests. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in strictly abiding by party discipline and firmly bearing in mind the idea of taking the overall and national interests into account. They should take concrete action to safeguard and strengthen the authority of the central leading body. Fifth, to unify the thinking on maintaining the mass line and improving the workstyle of leading organs. Leaders should try hard to make the masses fully understand and consciously support the major policy decisions made by the fifth central plenum with their own spirit and action of serving the people wholeheartedly so as to ensure the implementation of the spirit of the fifth central plenum.

In the period of the meeting, participating comrades concentrated on studying the documents of the central work conference and the fifth central plenum, and discussed the the main subjects in the meeting agenda. They correctly analyzed and assessed the current situation, aired their own opinions without reservation, and put forward many good proposals. The meeting successfully boosted the morale of the participants, pooled their wisdom and efforts, encouraged them to work together with one heart and one mind, and increased their unity. The agenda was successfully fulfilled when the meeting was over.

In the midst and at the end of the meeting, Hou Zongbin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, made speeches to explain the provincial party committee's opinion on implementing the central decision and the economic work in this province.

Scholars, Experts Condemn 'Taiwan Independence'

OW1012023989 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan
0400 GMT 9 Dec 89

[News report, with portions recorded, by station reporters Fu Rui and Zhao Yihong]

[Text] Dear listeners, a noisy election for three public offices in Taiwan was concluded recently. Although the Kuomintang [KMT] has continued to hold the majority, the rapid expansion of forces for Taiwan independence during the election has aroused the concern of various circles on and outside the island.

On the afternoon of 8 December, RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION invited public figures, experts, and scholars from various circles in Beijing to a forum to discuss the results of the election and the effects on Taiwan's future political direction.

In his speech, Guo Pingtan, a Taiwan compatriot who is the vice president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said: [Begin Guo recording] The recent election reflected a problem, that is, the Taiwan public's discontent with the reality of the situation. The KMT must exert effort in two areas, that is, reforming the domestic policy to win popular support and accelerating the [words indistinct], especially the (?construction) of the mainland. [end recording]

Mr (Fang Sheng), a professor at Chinese People's University, aired his views on the expanding forces for Taiwan independence. [Begin Fang recording] I believe that the recent Taiwan independence activities have, at least, the following characteristics: First, Taiwan independence forces have exploited the KMT's lifting of the ban on organizing political parties and have relied on a certain political party to carry out activities in a planned and organized manner. Second, they have flaunted the banner of freedom of speech by advocating Taiwan's independence, the freedom to establish a Taiwan republic, and by formally drafting the so-called constitution of an independent state. Third, as Comrade Pingtan

has just said, forces for Taiwan independence both on and outside the island have stepped up their collusion and carried out their activities in a more open manner. Some advocates of Taiwan independence abroad, who were banned from returning to Taiwan for a long time, have returned to their posts in an overt or covert manner to wilfully carry out activities. Fourth, the Taiwan independence forces on the island are not supported by [words indistinct] reactionary forces abroad. And fifth, all the new characteristics of Taiwan independence activities are actually inseparable from the new KMT leading body's indulgence, connivance, and tacit approval. These are my personal views regarding the most prominent characteristics of the current Taiwan independence activities. However, we should realize that Taiwan's independence is the archenemy of the Chinese nation and only reunification conforms to the vital interests of the people on Taiwan. This is an inevitable trend of historical development. The KMT authorities' indulgent and conniving attitude has not only failed to win popular support, but has alienated the masses. Such attitude is opposed by the overwhelming majority of the people on Taiwan. As for the so-called [words indistinct], it is a manifestation of political weaknesses. [end recording]

In his speech, Mr (Li Jiaquan), researcher and deputy director of the Taiwan Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and a council member of the Taiwan Studies Society, said: [Begin (Li) recording] In my opinion, [words indistinct], first of all, should a major war break out on Taiwan, an independent Taiwan, regardless of its form, will be in serious danger unless relations between the two sides of the strait improve their relations [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The participants at the forum unanimously believed that without a unified China, Taiwan will certainly remain divided. They called for vigilance against forces for Taiwan independence and oppose any act to divide the motherland.

Among those who attended the forum on 8 December were Jia Yibin, Song Xilian, Zhao Zili, and (Li Chuatian).

Japan Urged To Respect Hijacker's 'Basic' Rights
OW1812204689 Taipei CNA in English
1512 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 18 (CNA)—The Foreign Ministry has urged Japan to respect the basic human rights of Chang Chen-hai, [Zhang Zhenhai] a mainland Chinese who reportedly hijacked a civilian airliner Saturday in a bid to seek freedom in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The ministry said it had directed the ROC's [Republic of China] representative in Japan to forward to the Japanese Government the ROC's wish that Chang's motives behind the hijacking attempt be confirmed and understood.

"As Communist China has a record of showing no respect to the rule of law, we urge Japanese authorities to try Mr. Chang in a Japanese court and to implement the sentence in Japan based on humanitarian considerations, so as to maintain his basic human rights," the ministry said in a brief press release.

Reports from Tokyo said the Japanese Government had decided to repatriate Chang back to the mainland once he has recovered from his injuries.

Pescadores Refugee Camp Remains Open

OW1512214089 Taipei CNA in English
1535 GMT 15 Dec 89

[Text] Makung, Penghus, Dec. 15 (CNA)—The refugee camp established by the Republic of China in Paisha Township on Penghus, or the Pescadores, has sheltered more than 11,000 Vietnamese boat people in the past 11 years.

A spokesman for the Free China Relief Association, sponsor of the refugee center, said the first Vietnamese boat people arrived in the Penghus in 1977, two years after Saigon fell to the Vietcong.

During the 11 years, the center has accommodated more than 900 refugees at one time. In addition to shelter, clothes and food, the FCRA also provided them with an allowance, the spokesman said.

Most of the refugees have been transferred as they wished to other nations and regions for resettlement, but some of the boat people have come to Taiwan after proof of their identity had been established by the ROC Government.

The last group of boat people left the center at the end of 1988, but the center will be maintained for use in the future, the spokesman said.

Commentary Alleges U.S. Concession to Beijing

OW1712090589 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Commentary by Joanna Fu: "The United States Concedes to Peking"]

[Text] In a mission that was kept secret until it was under way, Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser to U.S. President George Bush, visited Peking to make concessions to the Chinese Communists. The purpose: To revive the momentum in Washington-Peking relations, which had been reversed by the June 4th Tiananmen massacre.

It was the first high-level contact between Washington and Peking since the Bush administration ended such contacts in the wake of Tiananmen.

In a brief statement following heavy criticism of the trip, Bush's spokesman said the President thought the time was ripe for a reconciliation with Peking. Bush called the relations with Peking too important to let deteriorate further.

Critics of the move, including a group of Mainland Chinese dissidents exiled in the West, say there was no reason for the United States to concede to Peking's demand that the United States make the first move to improve relations. Peking's line has been that the United States is to blame for the downturn in relations. The Chinese Communists assert that Washington has tried to meddle in Communist China's domestic affairs by putting pressure on Peking to halt the crackdown on the prodemocracy movement.

By giving in on this, Bush makes it appear as though Peking's claim is valid. The Chinese Communists wasted no time in turning the event to their favor in terms of domestic news consumption. They ran 5 minutes of coverage on the TV news with the commentator alluding repeatedly to U.S. concession that will make progress possible.

Bush's assertion that the timing is ripe for a renewal in Washington-Peking relations is highly suspect. The United States distanced itself from Peking because of the brutal crackdown on the prodemocracy movement. As the crackdown has shown no signs of subsiding, one has to wonder what motivated Bush to think that conditions have changed.

There was a time when Washington let Peking get away with anything, including, literally, mass murder. Peking's unprecedented human rights abuse record was ignored by the Americans, who were trying to play Peking off against Moscow back in the heyday of the Cold War.

But now that Washington-Moscow relations are friendlier than ever, one would think that Washington would stop kowtowing to Peking. Peking is now the odd man out, largely because it has refused to have anything to do with the reforms now sweeping other parts of the communist world.

Scowcroft's visit to Peking is tantamount to sending Peking the wrong message at the wrong time. Rather than feel more international pressure to ease up on the crackdown, and allow democratic reforms, Peking will

now feel it can do what it wants, and still win the cooperation of the United States and the West.

Ironically, an old Chinese Communist bedfellow, Japan, will have nothing of the U.S.-style concession to Peking. Tokyo has said it will continue to ban high-level contacts until Peking shapes up.

Washington blew it by letting itself be bullied by Peking. It is not the first time Peking has suckered Washington into a position of weakness when it should be the other way around. Mr Bush will have lots of explaining to do.

Commentary for the Voice of Free China. This is Joanna Fu.

Talks Open With ROK Trade Group

OW1412001589 Taipei CNA in English
1031 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Taipei, Dec 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China's semi-official trade promotion body, the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), and its South Korean counterpart Wednesday open a joint conference to discuss increased cooperation in narrowing the two countries' trade surpluses with the United States and mounting deficits with Japan.

In the fifth joint conference between CETRA and the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA), CETRA is expected to propose that the two sides exchange expertise in holding international trade fairs and coordinate the dates slated for such exhibitions.

The Taiwan side is also likely to request an exchange of information on the countries' preparations for the planned unification of the European market which will become effective by the end of 1992. This proposed exchange will involve reciprocal sending of personnel to observe and learn about each side's activities.

CETRA will also ask KOTRA about how the Korean organization helps medium- and small-sized manufacturers expand into European and Soviet markets through barter trade.

To step up cooperation in reducing the two countries' trade deficits with Japan and expanding trade with each other, KOTRA will suggest that the two countries organize "buy missions" to purchase from each other products they often purchase from Japan. According to the ECONOMIC DAILY NEWS, KOTRA has said that the two countries should strengthen purchases from each other in the fields of electronics, cars, machinery, and plastics products.

To step up efforts to introduce South Korean consumer products to the local market, KOTRA will sponsor a South Korean products exhibition, which will run from Dec. 15 through Dec. 25 at Far Eastern Department Store's sales outlets throughout the island.

Mainland Writer Liu Bingyan Arrives for Visit

OW1412134789 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Noted mainland writer Liu Bing-yen [Liu Bingyan] and his wife arrived in Taipei on Monday for a 2-week visit.

During his visit to the island, Liu will pay visits to various economic and cultural development sites along with the Academia Sinica and the Legislative Yuan.

Liu will also hold a seminar on 23 December with the theme being the Taiwan impression on the mainland situation.

Liu was a renowned mainland writer who focuses his works on the humanities. In the past he has written articles on independent thinking and the role the press is relegated to in a communist society. Liu currently resides in the United States and renounced his Chinese communist party membership after the Tiananmen massacre earlier this year.

Editorial Comments on Bush-Gorbachev Meeting

OW1412233289 Taipei CHINA POST in English
7 Dec 89 p 8

[Editorial: "The Bush-Gorbachev Summit Meeting"]

[Text] The conclusion of the Bush-Gorbachev summit meeting has meant the free world can breathe a sigh of relief that the Cold War of the last 40 years or more has officially been ended in declarations by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Both statesmen also agreed to hold the next formal summit conference in Washington during the last two weeks of June 1990 and to convene a summit of 23 nations at the signing of a conventional arms treaty.

The United States promised to grant the Soviet Union "most favored nation" trading status, to remove restrictions on trade credits, to sign an investment treaty and to work for Soviet observer status at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The Soviets agreed to step up negotiations on the arms reduction treaties so they can be ready for signing during the 1990 Washington summit and they agreed to persuade the Warsaw Pact allies to attend a meeting of government leaders at the signing of an agreement on conventional disarmament. But there was no agreement on the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

There was also no agreement on the Latin American situation as Gorbachev reiterated his previous stand that the Soviets are not involved in conflicts in the region and repeated Nicaraguan assurances that they are not shipping arms to the Salvadoran rebels.

There was no known agreement on a future chemical weapons pact. But both nations agreed to work out a treaty to cut strategic missiles by 50 percent.

There was no agreement on the future of Eastern European nations but Bush's cautious attitude toward a reunified Germany may have caused some wariness among the NATO allies. Bush told the press that "we are not trying to accelerate the process. It is better to let things move on their own...self determination must be pursued without prejudice to its outcome".

On the surface, it seems that Bush has given away more than the Soviets. But both sides hailed the first summit between the two leaders as the start of a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union even though substantial differences remain on naval arms control and Central America. Bush agreed with Gorbachev that their meeting had "set the stage for progress across a broad range of issues."

But the leaders avoided going into the details of their discussions on Eastern Europe while Bush revealed his stand on German reunification by saying that it was not the role of the United States to dictate the peace of change in any country. His remarks indicated that he had failed to convince the Soviets of the need for German reunification.

The future of Europe will remain quite unsettled as Eastern European nations are going through turmoil as a result of their peoples' demands for freedom and democratization. From Gorbachev's view that "we have to abide by realities and in Europe today there are two German states," the hope for German reunification seems dim indeed.

Li Huan Opposes Business Group's Mainland Visit

*OW3011065489 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Premier Li Huan stated on Tuesday that the government in principle is against a group of local businessmen making an investment fact-finding mission to the mainland. The premier said that he saw in a

newspaper that Economic Minister Chen Li-an had expressed a strong opinion on the matter and that Chen's stand on the issue is representative of the government's position.

Last week the economic minister expressed strong disapproval of a planned visit to the mainland by a group of local entrepreneurs to check out the investment climate there. The group is going to be led by noted Chinese American Anna Chennault.

The economic minister on Tuesday again stressed that foreigners should respect the government policies of the ROC [Republic of China] and should not engage in activities with local businessmen which the government condemns. Chen said that while the ROC has no way to control the actions [words indistinct] he said he hopes they will make wise decisions when sensitive issues are involved.

Government Eases Restrictions on Mainland Students

*OW3011065689 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[Text] On 28 November the Mainland Affairs Task Force of the Executive Yuan revised major points of its operations to ease restrictions on Taiwan visits at the current stage by prominent mainland figures, mainland students and scholars studying abroad, and prodemocracy movement leaders in exile overseas. Among the revisions, activities of leadership over the prodemocracy movement are extended from the mainland to overseas regions, and the duration of stay in Taiwan of the aforementioned persons is also extended to 30 days at the same time. It shows the sincerity of the government in supporting the prodemocracy movement on the mainland.

As for those Taiwan people who have continuously resided on the mainland for more than 2 years, their entry into Taiwan will no longer be [words indistinct].

The Mainland Affairs Task Force also issued a solemn statement saying that any investment in or direct trade with the mainland is in violation of the present policies of the government and therefore will not be tolerated or permitted by the government.

Hong Kong

Basic Law Drafting Sessions Continue in Guangzhou

Electoral College Plan Revived

HK1512030989 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 15 Dec 89 p 1

[By Stanley Leung and Ma Miu-wah in Guangzhou]

[Text] Basic Law drafters raised serious doubts about political convergence yesterday when they did an about face on how post-1997 legislators should be elected.

They endorsed an old proposal for some of the legislators to be returned by a grand electoral college.

The idea was abandoned in January and does not appear in the most popular political model being considered.

The proposal endorsed by the drafters in Guangzhou calls for the second-term legislature of the Special Administrative Region [SAR] Government to be a mixture of people elected by a grand electoral college, direct elections and functional constituencies.

And mainland drafter, Mr Xu Chongde, said it would be Britain's responsibility to ensure the two systems converged.

The adoption of the grand electoral college has ruled out any possibility of the two-house political model being adopted in full.

The model, produced by the New Hong Kong Alliance, allows for direct elections, functional constituencies and an electoral college of district boards and municipal councils.

It was believed to have had the blessing of the Chinese leadership.

Alliance leader, Mr Lo Tak-shing, paid a surprise visit to Guangzhou, but declined to comment about whether he was making a last-minute lobbying effort for his political model.

Yesterday's meeting, remained undecided on the question of whether some of the legislators should be returned by a district electoral college.

Following hours of deliberations, the drafters failed to decide whether the future legislature would be a two-house or single house system. Discussions will continue today.

Emerging from the lengthy meeting, local co-convener, Dr Raymond Wu Wai-yung said most of the drafters had agreed on a grand electoral college to elect some of the legislators for the future SAR.

They also agreed to have direct elections and functional constituency elections.

But they did not decide on the proportion of seats to be returned by the three modes of elections.

Dr Wu said some drafters suggested the grand electoral college should be maintained for some time after 1997.

Asked why the drafters had backed down from their previous position, Mr Xiao said they had weighed the pros and cons of the grand electoral college.

"Personally, I feel Hong Kong people are so divided in their views that there is a real need for a group which would care for the overall interests instead of looking after only one class or one sector of the community.

"Another major consideration is the fact that a majority of the models raised by Hong Kong people during the consultation period suggested the inclusion of a grand electoral college," Mr Xiao explained.

"We did not discuss convergence during the meeting," he said when asked how the decision would affect overall political development.

"For matters touching on Sino-British relations, you had better ask the diplomats, the Governor or the Hong Kong government," he said.

Dr Wu also pointed to the fact that convergence could be achieved through cooperation with Britain.

Previously, Britain and China had agreed on the adoption of the "Lowu model" under which the 1995 Legislative Council elections would exactly mirror the post-1997 step-up as laid down in the Basic Law.

Another mainland drafter, Mr Xu Chongde, said the British government should try to converge the pre-1997 political developments with the Basic Law.

He hinted the through train model could only work well in times of cordial relations between China and Britain.

Mainland Official Sees Problems

HK1612052789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Dec 89 p 4

[By Chris Yeung in Guangzhou]

[Text] A key Chinese official in charge of Hong Kong affairs, Mr Li Hou, admitted yesterday there would be a problem of convergence between the Chinese and British governments if a grand electoral college was to be used to select legislators after 1997.

China's plans to introduce the electoral college of community leaders to choose legislators is seen as a step backwards for Hong Kong's hopes of more democracy.

It could also set China on a collision course with the Hong Kong Government which has no such mechanism for electing legislators.

Mr Li, a deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, expressed concern that any plan by the British Government to hasten the pace of

direct elections before 1997 could diverge from China's limited plans for democracy in the Basic Law.

One option being studied is the replacement of the present appointment system with those chosen by an election committee.

"For instance, it (the Government) can retain a certain number of appointed seats until 1997. After that, the seats will be replaced by those chosen by the election committee, which will also elect the chief executive," he said.

However, he added that those legislators sitting on the last British legislature did not have to be the same as those on the first Special Administrative Region (SAR) legislature.

This has raised doubts about the "Lowu Solution" agreed by London and Beijing two years ago for a smooth transition, where members of the last legislature would continue to serve on the first SAR legislature after swearing allegiance to the new sovereign power.

Asked if the present Government should introduce the grand electoral college system before 1997 so those members can continue to serve after 1997, Mr Li said: "We're talking of the election committee which selects the first chief executive."

The Basic Law draft says the Chinese National People's Congress should form a Sino-Hong Kong preparatory committee for the formation of the SAR, which would in turn set up an election committee to choose the first chief executive and legislature after 1997.

As the grand electoral college system could not be introduced before 1997, Mr Li said: "This section will not converge. It's difficult to say whether other sections will converge."

"It (the Lowu Solution) has given us fresh problems. This is because there is one line of thinking that the pace of democratic progress should be speeded up in the run-up to 1997 and this has been heightened a lot. Our section on the other end is unable to converge with it."

"The matter has to be discussed (between Britain and China)," Mr Li said.

Local Reform Demands Rejected

HK1612033589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Dec 89 pp 1, 4

[By Chris Yeung in Guangzhou]

[Text] Basic Law drafters have rejected local demands for a faster pace of democratic reform by confining the number of directly elected legislators in 1997 to no more than 18, or 30 percent of the total legislature.

The Beijing-appointed drafters' political sub-group yesterday also agreed that political development in the first

decade after 1997 should be "stabilised", during which only minor, if any, changes are allowed.

The preliminary conclusions were reached by the 16-member sub-group in Guangzhou at a four-day session which ends today.

The decisions fell far short of the expectations of advocates for a faster pace of democratisation, including the Hong Kong Executive and Legislative Councillors and the territory's three rival political forces—the conservatives, moderates and liberals.

Other major developments which emerged from the sub-group discussion yesterday included:

- Members accepted in principle separate voting mechanisms for different categories of legislators returned through various modes of elections over certain bills and motions, although details are yet to be endorsed.
- The proposed referendum under the "Cha-Cha" model to determine future changes to the electoral methods for the chief executive and legislature in 2011 would be deleted.
- A review should be held by the legislature in 2006 to determine if there should be any changes over the electoral arrangements for the lawmaking assembly and the chief executive beginning in 2007.
- Any changes to the legislature in 2007 should be approved with a two-thirds majority of the legislature with the consent of the chief executive and should be reported to the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC].
- Any changes to the chief executive should be approved with a two-thirds majority of the legislature with the consent of the chief executive and should be approved by the NPC.
- A mainland drafter proposed that nominees for the chief executive be screened by China before local elections. But no decision has been made.

Senior Chinese official, Mr Li Hou said: "The original (Cha-Cha) proposal provides for about 27 percent for direct elections. Now it's increased to 30. It's three steps forward. It's almost two metres. Forty percent (as proposed under the "4-4-2" blueprint) is too much. It fails to meet the principle of gradual and orderly progress."

He said they had already agreed that the share for direct polls should be raised to about 30 percent shortly after the "Cha-Cha" proposal was publicised for public consultation early this year.

"Calls for much more drastic pace of change after June 4 were unrealistic. We are standing by our original formulated before June 4. June 4 makes little difference to us," said Mr Li.

His colleague, Mr Lu Ping said: "Hong Kong people should not be disappointed. Eighteen seats are not a small number."

But a Hong Kong drafter, Miss Maria Tam Wai-chu, said she was deeply disappointed.

"I have fought for about 25 directly elected seats. At least, there should be 20. Although I'm in the minority, I've never changed my mind and never conceded an inch," said Miss Tam.

"I've fought all the way for the '4-4-2' and the composite models. Hong Kong people are mature and educated enough for the polls.

"Most of the Basic Law Consultative Committee members and the Federation of Trade Unions have called for over 20 direct elected seats... I'm very disappointed. I've done my best," she said.

Other drafters including, Miss Liu Yiu-chu, Mr Cha Chi-ming, Mr Wong Po-yan and Mr Simon Li Fook-sean, however, said the share was acceptable.

Miss Liu said: "We have to be very cautious in deciding the first legislature. No one can yet prove that more direct elections will mean more democracy. I am opposed to any gradual increase of direct elections."

Turning to the decision that there should be no drastic changes before 2007, Mr Li Hou said: "Gradual changes are alright but there should be no major changes."

He added that they had yet to iron out details of the formation of the legislature before 2007.

Mr Li said the separate voting system between different categories of legislators could avoid monopoly by certain camps in the legislature.

Under such arrangements, certain bills and motions have to be approved both by a majority of the entire legislature and a majority among members selected through different categories of elections separately.

Mr Li said: "The system is to ensure that the minority views will not be ignored."

He denied that such a system was specifically designed to curb the powers of the liberals, adding "who knows the situation of the future legislature".

Mr Li said the approval of a separate voting system did not imply the bicameral model would be adopted, adding many members agreed that it was unnecessary to divide the legislature into two chambers.

Mainland co-convenor of the sub-group, Mr Xiao Weiyun said: "We maintain the 1997 transfer is a major change. The government will be different, the people will be different. We want the political system to remain stable.

"We've never said the introduction of direct elections would bring about instability. If that's the case, why don't we simply decide that the number of direct elected seats should be nil?" he asked.

His Hong Kong counterpart, Dr Raymond Wu Wai-yung, said members agreed a review of the political

system should be made in 2007 over the political structure because there had been strong opposition to the "Cha-Cha" model.

He said members would reconsider provisions of the so-called "Lowu Solution" in the draft in view of the problem of convergence.

Dr Wu said some drafters had proposed a nomination committee be formed to vet candidates for the chief executive by an election committee.

It was learned that the idea was made after a mainland drafter called for the final list of nominees to be reviewed by Beijing before being voted on locally.

The Joint Declaration says the future chief executive should be elected through consultation locally and to be appointed by China.

Mr Xiao said screening by Beijing would avoid a political crisis if China rejected the candidate elected by the local election body.

"I don't think it (the screening) conflicts with the principle of election locally. After all, Beijing has the final say. So, why not approval before the election?" he asked.

"The SAR should develop dialogue with China after 1997. It's good to have the nominees put forward to Beijing before the elections," said Mr Xiao.

But it is understood that the proposal met strong opposition from some local drafters and a decision was adjourned.

Allegiance Oath Proposed

HK1512024389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Dec 89 p 1

[By Chris Yeung in Guangzhou]

[Text] Hong Kong's future chief executive and principal officials will have to swear allegiance to both the Special Administrative Region and China if a proposal is approved by a Basic Law sub-group.

The political sub-group is also to consider spelling out in the Basic Law that the top echelon should not have the right of abode overseas, although the draft already states they must be Chinese nationals.

The proposals put up by mainland drafter, Mr Xu Chongde, is seen as attempt to counter any British move to "internationalise" the territory by granting the right of abode to civil servants and professionals and encouraging other countries to do the same.

Senior Chinese official and a secretary-general of the drafting body, Mr Li Hou, said: "A drafter said the chief executive should also swear allegiance to the People's Republic because he is to be appointed by and be accountable to the Central People's Government."

He dismissed fears that the dual allegiance might create a conflict of interest.

"Hong Kong and China are not two countries.

"The chief executive should consider problems from the perspective of the relationship between the two places," Mr Li said.

Mr Xu, a Beijing People's University law lecturer, said the chief executive and the principal officials shoulder the responsibility of administering the community of 5.6 million.

"If they can simply pack and go overnight, it's not good for Hong Kong," he said.

Although the draft says top officials must be Chinese nationals, Mr Xu said it did not specifically say they cannot hold foreign passports.

Mr Xu said it was necessary to have further restrictions given that Britain is poised to grant the right of abode amass to Hong Kong people and internationalise the issue of the territory.

"The right of abode can become a trump card for Britain to continue to exert political influence to the top government officials.

"To put it bluntly, they could use that to control their work.

"We haven't thoroughly considered the issue in the past. Now we want to make it better," he said in an interview.

Mr Xu added that legislators need not have to swear allegiance to China because foreign nationals might be included in the future legislature.

Mr Li said drafters would formulate the post-1997 political system on the basis that the future government should not be hostile towards China, although this principle need not be laid down in the Basic Law.

He insisted, however, that drafters were not targeting liberals in Hong Kong, stressing that not all liberals were hostile towards Beijing.

"We never considered the liberals as enemies. But it's a matter of fact there is a very small group of people who are hostile towards China in their words and activities," said Mr Li.

Editorial Blasts UK 'Back-Bench' Conservatives

HK1612020789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Dec 89 p 22

[Editorial: "Shameful Show of Prejudice"]

[Text] Back-bench Conservative Members of Parliament who are threatening to put a spoke in the wheel of the Government's long-awaited nationality package for Hong Kong have presumably spent the last six months on another planet. Can there be any other explanation

for this belated outburst of anti-immigrant phobia among a group of people who must otherwise have seen the arguments over passports and right of abode repeated to the point of exhaustion in the columns of British newspapers, on television and on radio during that period?

There will be deep suspicion in Hong Kong about this upsurge of prejudice among right-wing Conservatives, which appears to have caught party leaders by surprise. Where was their hostility in the summer, when the Foreign Affairs Committee came to Hong Kong, or when its report was released? Has the memory of June 4, and the consequences for Hong Kong's confidence, suddenly been wiped from their memories? Even Members of Parliament deserve more credit than that, so the unpleasant implication arises that senior figures in the party opposed to a generous package have stirred up feelings among the Tory backwoodsmen to sabotage the Government's proposals. It is already a shameful spectacle, and Mrs Thatcher and her ministers should act quickly to show that they will not use it as an excuse for prevarication or delay.

Emigration Crisis Seen for Accountants

HK1612050789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Dec 89 p 2

[By Eva To]

[Text] Around eighty percent of Hong Kong's accountants are planning to leave the territory before 1997, the Hong Kong Society of Accountants (HKSA) has revealed.

And more than two-thirds of them have already applied for foreign passports.

The alarming trend was revealed in a survey carried out among the society's 4,600 members.

Outgoing president, Mr Antony Yung Kong-pui, described the situation as "very serious". The profession is already facing an acute staff shortage in Hong Kong.

In a society survey carried out earlier this year among around 8,500 accounting personnel—qualified and unqualified accountants, as well as graduates and non-graduates—respondents said there were 2,100 accounting vacancies and projected, 1,300 more in the near future.

Mr Yung said full details of the latest survey would be revealed next week.

The transplant of local production lines to China in recent years has inflated demand for local accountants because mainland factories belonging to local manufacturers are often audited by Hong Kong firms.

Mr Yung said emigration had also made the staff problem more acute. He said accountancy had been one of the hardest-hit professions.

He issued the warning yesterday as he handed over the presidency to Mr Marvin Cheung Kin-tung—a partner with accounting firm Peat Marwick—after the society's general meeting.

Yet he said the latest survey indicated that two-thirds of those who are planning to emigrate would be willing to stay if they were granted Right of Abode.

"This is why the HKSA Council supports the call for Right of Abode of the Hong Kong people in the United Kingdom," said Mr Yung.

To cope with the problem, the society will press even harder for the creation of more accountancy places in local educational institutions.

In its report to members, the society council explained why the society seems to have reversed its traditionally discreet stance on political issue in the fight for the Right of Abode.

It attributes the change to the June crackdown in China.

"Hong Kong is facing a confidence crisis... sentiments of the people of Hong Kong, including members of the society, were so strong in reaction to the May and June events in China that the council, being the representative body of the profession, felt obliged to take a position in what was fundamentally a political issue," the report says.

The society issued a statement in May, urging the Chinese authorities to resolve the crisis by peaceful means.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

20 Dec 1989

